THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 53 PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

ROSECRANS.

The Sulphur Springs Diplomat Explains Himself and his Mission.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

General Rosecrans, the hero of Murfreesboro', and more recently the lion of White Sulphur Springs, has for two days past been staying at the Astor House. From the fact that General Rosecrans has just fulfilled what the cognoscenti deem an important mission, he has been well looked after in New York, and a degree of curiosity evinced with regard to his political principles, and his opinions on mooted points affecting the national canvass, in comparison with his estimated influence with the people.

Yesterday a *Tribune* reporter called upon the General at the Astor House, and was courteously received. General Rosecrans is a medium sized, rather stoutly built man, of forty years, or thereabouts, with a large head, a very pleasant face, bearing well in front a large Roman nose, a moderately high narrow forehead, and short brown hair. He was dressed in a suit of blue flannel. He might easily be taken for a navigator, the slight disagreement between the legs from the knee to the ankle favoring the mistake. Few people would put him down for the commander of an army. From the beginning of the conversation with General Rosecrans he strictly kept to the diplomatic style of meaning as little as possible in everything that he said.

Speaking of the manifesto said to have been signed by the Rebel leaders to submit to the Southern people, the General denied the existence of the document, and said that a great deal had been incorrectly stated concerning his connection with the Sulphur Spring Mission.

Reporter—What do you think, General, of the *Tribune's* article of this morning in reference to you?

General Rosecrans—I like it very well, but there are many things in it that are incorrect, and that Mr. Greeley would be sorry for if he knew all. I went to meet the Southern leaders for the good of the country. I can't particularize, but there is much that is incorrect in the article. I intended my card to explain my mission and its results as far as I thought proper to make public now.

Reporter—Was there nothing definite said in the Springs Conference, no course of action proposed for the Southern people?

General Rosecrans—I haven't yet determined what to place before the public. There was much that was said there that the public shall know when I have determined the proper time for its publication.

Reporter—Do you think, General, that the Southern leaders will devote themselves to the task of restoring prosperity under the working of the Reconstruction acts?

General Rosecrans—That I don't clearly see, I can't say. It would be a good thing if the Southern leaders could be got to work together beneficently. It is they who are chiefly interested in the duty of restoring prosperity.

Reporter—They don't seem inclined to work under the Reconstruction acts now?

General Rosecrans—No. Events don't seem to point that way. The unprosperous condition of the country is due to the instability of political parties. The people have lost confidence. Old questions that caused the war should never have been brought up again for discussion. After the settlement of a quarrel recrimination should be avoided. The good class of Southerners will educate and train the negroes. It is the poor class of Southern whites who are brought into direct antagonism with the negroes. Now, the utmost care should be used to keep down the passions of the people. A war of races may be easily brought about, and this would be far more terrible than an organized war. It would be a war of assassination. The South is now like a pyramid standing on its point. It requires force on all sides to keep it in position. The means to be used for bringing about peace don't now seem clear to me; but make me Dictator, and I'll find means in ten days.

Reporter—General, have you ever considered the question of the payment of the Government bonds?

General Rosecrans—No. This, however, is certain. We have the richest country in the world, and our bonds, instead of being the lowest, should be the highest in the market. The thing wanted now is to find which way to turn the water to run the mills best, and that's for Mr. Greeley to find. I sympathize as much with the negro as Mr. Greeley, or rather in comparison, for I don't suppose I have the same capacity for feeling for them; still I feel interested in their welfare.

In response to the reporter's query as to what he thought of General Grant's chances of election, General Rosecrans said he hadn't "the slightest idea."

A. H. STEPHENS.

His Views on the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* of August 27 has the following:—

It has been stated, from time to time, in radical journals, North and South, that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens favored the fourteenth amendment, and urged its passage by the so-called Legislature of Georgia. As this assertion has still possession of the public mind, by radical direction, we deem it opportune to correct such wrong impressions as may be drawn from broad and partisan assertions. This correction can be all the better made by presenting an exact account of Mr. Stephens' position with regard to this vexed question.

It is true that Mr. Stephens, as a matter of policy, favored the adoption of the amendment by the radicals. It is not true that he wished the Democrats to assist in its passage by active participation. It is utterly untrue that he either advised or favored its adoption on its merits. On the contrary, he considered the act itself null and void, and stated more than once, openly, that he "hoped no Democrat would vote for it; and if he were in the Legislature, and his vote would defeat it, or by not voting, permit it to pass, he would not vote at all."

As the case then stood, it seemed to him best for the State and the whole country that it should pass, the radicals having the exclusive responsibility of its passage.

Here are some of the reasons leading to this conclusion:—

1. The vote of Georgia at that time could not affect the real merits of the question one way or another, as three-fourths of the States had already adopted it.

2. By its adoption we could get rid of the military government and military arrests. At that particular juncture this riddance was a matter of some importance.

3. By its adoption, we might, if the election was left to the people, cast the nine electoral votes of Georgia for Seymour and Blair, and thus essentially aid in bringing into power a party which would hold the whole matter—as Mr. Stephens did—utterly null and void.

4. In case the Democrats were victorious in the fall elections, no possible injury could come of it. *Per contra*, if Grant and Colfax were elected, we would be no worse off with it than without it. Nay, we might be in a better condition, since, through the present constitution, all the whites were enfranchised, which might not be the case if another constitution were framed under more radical auspices.

5. So that, in every possible view of the subject, as the matter then stood, Mr. Stephens deemed it best for the State and the whole country that the radicals should be permitted to adopt it.

To this extent, and no further, Mr. Stephens "favored" it. But it is wholly false that he favored or urged its adoption on its merits, as the radical journals would have the public believe.

Men may differ as to the cogency of the reasons assigned, but few, whose good opinion is valuable, will question the honesty of our illustrious statesman's motives. We know that no living man holds the Reconstruction acts in greater abhorrence, and no man would sacrifice more before giving them his vote, sanction, or approval. His judgment may not be infallible, but his patriotism and devotion to the South are beyond suspicion.

We have given with what clearness and perspicacity we could, the true position of Mr. Stephens in the matter of the fourteenth amendment and its passage by the so-called Legislature of Georgia. The whole question may be briefly summed up:—It is true that Mr. Stephens advised the Democratic members of the "Legislature" to abstain from voting, thereby throwing the onus and responsibility of the adoption of the measure upon the radicals. It is immeasurably false that he had any sympathy with the measure, or urged its adoption on its merits, since no man deems it a greater abomination than he does, and no man will more gladly welcome that glorious day which shall consign it and kindred villanies to the tomb of the Capulets, or, in more modern phrase, to the grave-clothes of that old agitator and father of misdeeds, who awaits the last trump in the colored cemetery at Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania.

MARYLAND.

Horrible Tragedy in Queen Anne's County.

On Friday morning last, says the Centreville *Citizen*, a cold-blooded murder was perpetrated in Queen Anne's county, Md., the particulars of which are as follows:—

A man named Reamy Gilmore, an industrious, honest, and inoffensive farmer, aged about forty years, residing on a farm belonging to the heirs of the late Judge Chambers, on the road from Church Hill to Chestertown, about four miles from the former and two from the latter place, was found dead at an early hour on Friday morning, and his wife lying in an insensible condition, but still alive, by a negro man and woman who had been engaged by Mr. Gilmore to "save fodder" for him. They immediately gave the alarm to one of Mr. Gilmore's neighbors, who made the fact of the murder known to the officers of the law, and Justice Tarbutton, of Grumpton, summoned a jury of inquest, and among the witnesses was a negro woman, Martha Barwick—Mr. Gilmore's cook—who at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but finally confessed that a certain negro man in the neighborhood, who was in the habit of visiting her named Michael Bell, and herself, had formed a plot to murder and rob Mr. Gilmore, which plot was intended to be put in execution on Friday night, but from some cause on Thursday night the time was changed, and the deed perpetrated on Friday morning, between daybreak and sunrise.

Bell, she states, remained in the kitchen all night, and in the early morning went up stairs and effected an entrance into Mrs. Gilmore's room without awakening her, when he dealt her two blows with the blade of an axe, as she lay sleeping, and then sent the woman—the partner in his crime—to tell Mr. Gilmore (who, it appears, for some cause, slept in another house some distance from the dwelling) that his wife was very sick and wanted him. Mr. Gilmore immediately repaired to his wife's room, and as he entered the door Bell dealt him a heavy blow with the eye of the axe, knocking him senseless to the floor, after which he struck him two more blows upon the head, and then left him. The woman Martha says Bell then commenced rifling the bureau drawers, but drove her from the room, and she does not know what amount of money, if any, Bell obtained. After completing his search for booty he left the premises and that was the last she saw of him.

Information was afterwards obtained that Bell made his way to the river, just below Chestertown, and procuring a small boat, boarded the steamer Chester as she passed, and it is supposed went to Baltimore.

The object appears to have been both robbery and malice, and it is said there had been some difficulty between Mr. Gilmore and Bell a short time previously. Mr. Gilmore raised a great deal of garden produce, which he had been selling in Baltimore, and it is believed that he had a considerable sum of money about the house; and it was with the double object of gratifying his malice and obtaining the money that Bell perpetrated the horrible deed. The murdered man was childless.

ARKANSAS.

A Speck of War in Conway County.

Meagre despatches to the Eastern papers report a recommencement of the troubles between the whites and blacks in Conway county, Arkansas. A special to the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 29th says:—

We have alarming intelligence to communicate. Conway county, on the river, forty miles above here, contains a large negro population, and they are divided in sentiment. One night last week some Radical negroes surrounded the house of a Democratic negro, shot his dog, and tried to get him out of his house.

A day or two afterwards the assailants were arrested for trial. In making up a jury of negroes, the radical negroes drew their weapons on a Democratic negro, who had been summoned, and drove him from the ground.

Anderson Gordon, Esq., persuaded them to put up their weapons. The negroes went off and accumulated arms and a number of men.

Mr. Thomas Burchfield, a one armed white man, and George Bentley, went to see and induce them to desist from any disturbance, and were fired upon by nineteen negroes on the road, unexpectedly, wounding Burchfield mortally, and killing Bentley's horse.

Henkle and Gibbons, radical members of the Legislature, then had Adams and Gordon ordered out of the country, and summoned the negroes in large numbers.

Two or three hundred whites and friendly negroes assembled in Lewisburg, on the river, for mutual protection. Mean white radicals, from Conway, have come along the road to Little Rock, stopping citizens and throwing the country into confusion and terror with threats of indiscriminate murder of the whites.

Last night, as a consequence of these events, Hinds, radical member of Congress, and Stewart, Governor Clayton's Adjutant, harangued three hundred negroes, who were summoned to meet them at Terry's Ferry, nine miles below here. They mustered in one hundred, instructed them to bring their arms and blankets to the ferry and a boat would take them off at daylight. Their yells were frightful.

This morning the Hester brought them up and camped them on Big Rock, above town. Another company has been raised here, and the streets, though perfectly quiet, are filled with ragged negroes, armed with muskets and cartridge boxes.

Governor Clayton, the usurping Governor, is riding about the streets with much activity, and it is said he will go with the expedition up the river this evening. If the negroes attempt to interfere with the liberties of the citizens of Conway, blood will flow freely. Clayton is bitter and determined. So are the people. The Democracy have never aggressed. They mean to register and vote, and see that Democratic negroes do the same. The negroes of Arkansas are rapidly turning, and this disturbance is gotten up to frighten them. We know not what an hour will bring forth. Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.

THE INDIANS.

More Outrages on the Plains.

The New Haven *Journal* publishes the following from ex-Governor Dutton, dated St. Joseph, Mo., August 29:—

As I have just arrived here from Manhattan, Kansas, which is within a hundred miles of the scene of the late Indian outrages, I presume I am able to communicate through you to the public at the East more reliable information concerning them than you can obtain from any other source. Last Saturday I was introduced to Governor Crawford, at Topeka, who had a day or two before returned from an official visit to the seat of hostilities, and who had organized a military force to protect the settlers. He informed me that, to his knowledge, fourteen bodies of the victims have been buried, and a number of others wounded.

One woman, who was shot through the breast, informed him that she had been outraged over twenty times by Indians in succession. Another stated that she had been outraged by (as near as she could recollect), twenty-nine. One child was badly speared in the neck, and another in the back. I felt the greatest interest in the statements, as two men were killed at a dwelling house three miles this side of a place where a nephew of mine, with his family, were, having located himself there last Spring. A young woman, about eighteen years old, was carried off and has not been heard from. As far as I could ascertain my nephew was not disturbed. But as the family had a father and grown sons, and a daughter who had learned the use of a rifle, and as they were supplied with about a dozen Minnie rifles and a thousand rounds of ammunition, and as they had a dugout near to Republican river to retire to, the Indians would probably have met with a warm reception. It is not surprising that great alarm and the most bitter feeling towards the Indians prevails among the settlers. A man from that region informed me in the cars to-day that about two hundred had left their homes. It is confidently asserted that the Indians used the very arms that our Government furnished to them under the late so-called treaty.

THE WICKEDEST MAN.

He Makes Another Speech—The Noon-Day Prayer-Meetings at his Dance-House.

The New York *Tribune's* instalment of "The Wickedest-Man" literature of this morning contains the following:—

The meeting of yesterday was densely crowded with disciples of both sexes. Indeed, the room was suffocating. It was conducted by Dr. J. M. Ward, assisted by Albert C. Arnold, of the Howard Mission, who is the first person who ever held a prayer-meeting in a dance-house. The very Spirit of God seemed to pervade the meeting in tangible presence. Such heartfelt earnestness we never before witnessed. Every prayer, every address, was a triumph of good sense, tact, and devotion. These hymns were sung with camp-meeting unction. Every heart seemed to be melted.

Just before the close of the meeting it was announced that a neighboring dance-house keeper had declared that he would follow Allen's example, and close his house before the end of the present week. This announcement caused a great sensation, as it seemed to indicate that the lines of the dance-house keepers had been broken, and that a complete rout of the entire horde was close at hand. At this juncture John Allen struck up a hymn, commencing:—

"Jesus sought me when a stranger,
Wandering from the fold of God";

This was participated in by all present. Some difficulty was experienced with an inebriated female, who, as soon as the word "blood" was mentioned, kept crying out, "Bloody my eyes! Bloody my eyes!" until she had to be quieted; but otherwise the ceremony went off smoothly enough.

Upon being called on for a speech, Mr. Allen hesitated, but finally spoke substantially as follows:

My Friends:—There has been a good deal said about the sincerity of my reformation. All I have got to say is, that I am sincere, and that I mean to do better than I have done. I won't keep another dance-house because I think it wicked. I do not yet dare to call myself a reformed man, but I am going to try my best to be one. I hope you will help me to keep my good resolution, and that you will come and do likewise. As far as I am able, you can count on me if you want to rise up out of hell. I am going to do my best—I can't promise anything better than this. I will do all that God lets me!"

This speech was received with profound emotion, after which came the hymn:—

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly."

Then, after further singing and a prayer, the meeting adjourned until to-day at twelve o'clock.

The New York *Times* of this morning says:—Newspaper writers have dwelt in general terms upon the filth and squalid aspect of Allen's place of business. It is, on the contrary, quite clean, and in no way externally repugnant. The house is a freshly-painted two story and attic brick, with neat yellow shutters to the windows. There are two rooms on the ground floor. The one opening into the street contains the bar, and is quite small. The walls are hung with red and black paper. The bar is painted yellow, and the well whitewashed ceiling is ornamented with many colored fly-catchers of tissue paper.

The inner room is much larger, and was used for dancing. It had tables around, where sailors sat and treated Allen's syrens to liquor. The floors, of course, were bare. The upper part of the walls were whitewashed, but the lower half was coated with yellow painted wood. It might be supposed the pictures were of a low order. On the contrary, the subjects were of most beautiful children, painted and framed. One was a little girl with a cat, another a boy child of two years. A roguish head of a King Charles spaniel, and a most comfortable-looking tabby cat, completed these works of art.

A prayer-meeting will be held every day, at noon, throughout this week. The disposition that Allen will make of his house is not fully decided on.

Marine Losses for August.

We publish below the monthly table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of thirty-two vessels. Of this number three were ships, eight were barques, ten were brigs, and eleven schooners. Of the above three are missing, supposed lost, and two sunk after collision.

The total value of the property lost and missing is estimated at nine hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.

SHIPS.	
Java, Newport, E, New York	$1[illegible]60,000
Audubon, Manila, Zebu	60 000
Magdala (Br), Liverpol, Charleston	50,000
BARQUES.	
Ella & Annie, Savannah, Buenos Ayres	55,000
Effort, Shields, Galle	60,000
Elizabeth (Prus), New York, Queenstown, *m*	50,000
Tecumseh (Br), Liverpool, Boston, *m*	100,000
Andrews, New Bedford, whaling	82,000
Custaloga (Br), Shields, New York	75,000
Torrent, Teekalet, San Francisco	35,000
Chilton, Alvarado, New York	50,000
BRIGS.	
Bounding Billow (Br), Turks Island, Boston	17,000
Fashion (Br), Port-au-Prince, New York	12 000
Mary (Br), St. Domingo City, New York	15 000
Gertrude (Br), New York, Oporto, *m*	3[illegible] 000
M. Mulier (Am)	10,000
New Era (Br), St. Thomas, Turks Island	6,000
Kate Freeman (Br), Boston, Aspinwall	25 000
Helen G. Rich Providence, Jacksonville	18 000
Lotus (Br), New York, Truxillo	20 000
Oriental (Br), Providence, Glace Bay	15,000
SCHOONERS	
Ann D., Philadelphia, New Orleans, *a*	9 000
Eldorado, Philadelphia, Baltimore, *s. c*	6 0 0
J. T. Henry, Norfolk, Washington, *s. c*	4 000
Liberator	2 000
Planet, Boston, Portland	5 000
S. H. Cameron, Southport (fishing)	3 000
Challenge, Para, New York	75 000
Jessie L. Somers, of (New Jersey)	5 0 0
Josephine, New York, Kingston, Jam	20 000
Mist, San Francisco, Yaguina Bay	5 000
Telegraph (Br), Aspinwall, Mexico	4 000

	Vessels.	Losses
Total losses for January	43	$2,489 706
Total losses for February	32	1,618 000
Total losses for March	30	1,478 800
Total losses for April	41	1,041 000
Total losses for May	22	519 000
Total losses for June	22	1,864 000
Total losses for July	6	202 000
Total losses for August	32	948,000
Total for eight months	228	$10 000,500
Same period in 1867	455	15,445,500
Same period in 1866	367	18,664 800
Same period in 1865	243	19,734,000

Vessels marked *s. c.* sunk after collision; and those marked *m.* are missing, supposed lost.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Dead-Lock Between Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins—A Proclamation by the President.

Affairs in the West—Secret Political Organizations—Outrages by Ruffians.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Revenue Troubles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins were together this morning for nearly two hours, trying to come to an agreement relative to the appointment of supervisors. No arrangement was effected. Rollins it is stated made the Secretary a proposition, which the latter asked time to consider. It is thought he wants the advice of the President before taking final action on anything that Rollins may propose.

The New York Supervisorship.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Commissioner Rollins has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury for appointment, Spencer Kirby, as Supervisor under the new Internal Revenue law for the city of New York, but the President is in favor of General T. W. Egan for that position.

The Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua.

The President has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States and the republic of Nicaragua. There is to be a reciprocal freedom of commerce, but by this the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood. Among other provisions, the republic of Nicaragua grants to the United States and to their citizens and property the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the territory of that republic on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist, or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both republics and their respective citizens, the republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its rights of sovereignty over the same. The United States agree to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection, and the republic of Nicaragua on its part undertakes to establish one free port at each extremity of one of the aforesaid routes of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. At these ports no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the Government of Nicaragua, or the vessels of the United States, or on any effects or merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of the United States, or upon the vessels or effects of any other country, intended *bona fide* for transit across the said routes of communication, and not for consumption within the republic of Nicaragua. The United States should also be at liberty, on giving notice to the Government authorities of Nicaragua, to carry troops and munitions of war in their own vessels, or otherwise to either of said free ports; and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them without obstruction by said Government or authorities, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation on either of said routes, provided said troops and munitions of war are not intended to be employed against Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua, and no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of persons and property of citizens or subjects of the United States, or of any other country, across the said routes of communication than are or may be imposed on the persons and property of citizens of Nicaragua, and the republic of Nicaragua concedes the right of the Postmaster-General of the United States to enter into contracts with any individuals or companies to transport the mails of the United States along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes across the Isthmus, in its discretion, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be intended for distribution within the said republics, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the Government of Nicaragua. But this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or companies, by virtue of this right to transport the mails, to carry also passengers or freight, and it is further agreed and understood that in any grants or contracts which may hereafter be made or entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, having reference to the interoceanic routes above referred to, or either of them, the right and privileges granted by this treaty to the Government and citizens of the United States, shall be fully protected and reserved, and if any such grants or contracts now exist of a valid character, it is further understood that the guarantee and protection of the United States stipulated in this treaty shall be held inoperative and void until the holders of such grants and contracts shall recognize the concessions made in this treaty to the Government and citizens of the United States with respect to such inter-oceanic routes, or either of them, and shall agree to observe and be governed by these concessions as fully as if they had been embraced in their original grants or contracts, after which recognition and agreement said guarantee and protection shall be in full force, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed either to affirm or to deny the validity of said contracts.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrest of a Murderer—Sailing of the Berlin—Grant Clubs.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—A negro named Michael Bell, charged as the murderer of Ramsey Gilmore and wife, in Queen Anne county, was arrested yesterday at Wye Landing. There was great difficulty to prevent the people from lynching him.

The steamer Berlin, of the Bremen line, sailed this afternoon with a cargo, freight, and full complement of passengers. A large number of conservatives and persons who have not voted for some years are now joining Grant Clubs here. It is very hot, and business is dull.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 1—A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for money and account. American securities opened firmer; 5 20s, 75½; Illinois Central, 91½; Erie, 30½; Atlantic and Great Western, 39.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 1.—nited States 5-20s, 75¼@75¾.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Bourse is dull; Rentes closed last evening at 75·92½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 1—A. M.—Cotton firm. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 28th ult. since the last report were 200 bales.

All other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 1—A. M.—Tallow, 45s. Sugar to arrive, 25s. Linseed oil, £31·15.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 1—P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western, 38½; Illinois Central, 91¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—P. M.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Sept. 1—P. M.—Produce quiet and steady. Sugar firm at 35s. 6d. on the spot.

ANTWERP, Sept. 1—P. M.—Petroleum is firmer.

LONDON, Sept. 1—P. M.—5-20s are easier. The money market is firm. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—3 P. M. Cotton firm, Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester are firm and quiet. Corn advanced to 36s. 6d. California Wheat advanced to 13s.; red Western, 11s. 3d. Flour is dull.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Cotton Crop Overestimated—Secret Political Organizations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Reliable information received here states that in the counties of Lownd, Moxubee, and Monroe, three of the richest cotton growing counties in the State of Mississippi, the cotton crop will be one-third less than was predicted a month ago, owing to the ravages of the bolt worm, which have been very serious recently.

Both political parties here are secretly organizing, in anticipation of a serious trouble. Arms are being distributed in several counties, and the Democrats are trying to ascertain their whereabouts.

The house of H. W. McKee, at the Pacific Stock Yards, was struck by lightning last evening, and a woman named Mary Cotterill was killed.

The Chief of Police issued an order last evening detailing large bodies of police for the purpose of preserving order at all political meetings.

FROM PITTSBURG.

The Sængerfest The Great Pigeon Shooting Match.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—The preparations for the Sængerfest, which commences to-night, have all been completed, and the affair promises to be a grand success.

The pigeon shooting-match between J. V. Kerr, of Pittsburg, and Captain Travis, the celebrated pistol marksman, came off on Saturday, and Captain Travis was the victor. By the articles of agreement, Mr. Kerr gave Captain Travis three birds out of twenty-five, with a rise of 21 yards and 80 yards boundary. The three birds were allowed the Captain from the fact that he had never before used a shotgun. Once ounce and a half of shot was the load fixed upon. The match was for five hundred dollars a side. Each man brought down 23 out of the 25 birds, and the three allowed Travis put him that much ahead.

FROM SARATOGA.

Destructive Fire—Burning of Hotel Property and Residences.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—A fire broke out in the Exchange Hotel stables, on Spring street, about 10 o'clock last night, and destroyed the Exchange Hotel, three dwellings on Pitman street, and barns adjoining the hotel; also two barns near the office of Drs. Allen and Babcock, on Spring street; the roof and interior of a wing of the brick building of A. Cox & Sons, and a frame building in the rear of the New York Hotel. The total loss is estimated at $40,500, as follows: John Darrows, Exchange Hotel, $15,000; G. H. Sandel, tenant, $5000; A. Cox & Sons, $10,000; E. E. Brown, New York Hotel, $4000; B. Fonday, dwelling, $1500; M. O. Rourke, $1000; Allen & Babcock, $2000; other, losses were mostly by the removal of goods, $2000. The insurance is light, excepting that on the Exchange Hotel.

FROM OMAHA.

Drowning and Loss of Treasure.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Sept. 1.—Augustus Baker, from Chicago, a passenger from Montana, fell overboard near York, and was drowned, with ten thousand dollars in drafts and a check for $50,000 in gold on his body, which were not recovered. The steamer Success arrived yesterday from Fort Benton, with three hundred thousand dollars in treasure and a large quantity of silver ore.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Lynching by a Band of Ruffians.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 1.—A band of ruffians from Morris county, in this State, went into Woodford county on Saturday night, and arrested and hung a man named Montford, near Cougher's ferry.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 102; Reading, 91; Canton, 43¾; Erie, 48¾; Cleveland and Toledo 102¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108¼; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 124½; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland pref. 129; Virginia 6, 52; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River, 140; 5-20s, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 111½; do. new, 108¾; 10-40s, 100½. Gold, 144¼. Money unchanged. Sterling, 109.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	126	Chi. and R. I. R.	102
N. Y. and E. R.	47¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	53
Ph. and Rea. R.	91	Mil. and St. P. com	76¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Adams Express Co.	48
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86⅞	Wells' Fargo	24⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	84¾	U. S. Express	41
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84	Tennessee 6s, new	63
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	108¼	Gold	144⅞
		Market dull.	

—Wisconsin contains 30,000 Good Templars.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1868.

The Money market continues easy. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were a fraction lower. 105¼ was bid for 10-40s, coupon off; 113⅜ for 6s of 1881; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5 20s; 111¼ for '65 5 20s; 108¼ for July '65 5-20's; 107½ for '67 5-20s; and 108½ for '68 5-20s. City loans were lower, the new issue sold at 103@103¼, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; Minehill at 57½, an advance of ½; and Reading at 45½, a slight advance. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 69 for Norristown; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 32½ for Catawissa preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 30 for Fifth and Sixth; 14½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 9½ for Hestonville; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 61, no change. 240 was bid for North America, 162½ for Philadelphia, 128½ for Farmers' and Mechanics', 60 for Commercial, 110 for Northern Liberties, 31 for Mechanics, 100 for Southwark, 59½ for Penn Township, 73¼ for City, and 69 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19½ for preferred do.; 20¾ for Lehigh Navigation; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s, New	...is.	103	8 sh Read R c.tr.	...is.	49¾
$10000 do.	...85	...is. 103½	200 do	...	49⅝
$1000 do.	...	103⅝	100 do	...	49⅝
100 sh Girard Bk	...is.	61	100 do	...b2o.	49⅝
70 sh Penna R	...is.	53⅝	50 sh Leh V R	...sd.,	55
23 sh Minehill	...is.	57½	4 do	...is.	55
50 sh Big Mount	...	6¾	8 do	...	54⅞

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108@108¾ 1868, 108¾@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118¾. Gold, 144¾@144¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113¾@114; old 5-20s, 113¾@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, 108@108¼; do., 1868, 108¼@108¾; 10-40s, 105⅜@105¾. Gold, 144¼. Sterling, 109.

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 S. Third street:—

10·00 A. M.	.	144⅝	11·30 A. M	.	144⅞
10·30 "	.	144⅞	12·00 P. M.	.	144⅞
10·45 "	.	144⅞	12·30 "	.	144⅞
11·00 "	.	144⅞	12·45 "	.	144⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 1.—The Flour Market continues greatly depressed, and we reduce our quotations 25 cents per barrel for Northwestern extra family. The sales foot up 500 barrels for the supply of the home consumers at $7@7·50 for superfine, $8@9 for extras, $9·50@11 for Northwestern extra family, $10 50@12·75 for common and choice Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat Market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of new red at $2·20@2 25, amber at $2·36@2 40, and white at $2 60@2 66. Rye is steady, with sales of 400 bushels old Pennsylvania at $1·68. Corn is firmly held but quiet. Sales of yellow at $1 27@1·30, and Western mixed at $1·24@1·25. Oats are without essential change. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Western at 70@73c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in steady demand, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $55 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8·75@9; Timothy ranges from $2·75 to $3 25; Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 70@2·80.

Provisions are quiet but firm; Pork is worth $29 50@30 for mess, $23·50@24 for rump, and $25 for prime; plain and fancy canvased Hams command 20@21¼c., and pickled Hams 19@19½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 1.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....80 | 11 A. M.....87 | 2 P. M.....87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Peri, Cole Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Marcus Hunter, Orr, Portland, do.
Schr John B Austin, Davis, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Hattie Sampson, Blake, Bangor, Geo. Stockham.
Schr Catharine John, Cotter, Savannah, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Mystic River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Alphonso, Vincent, Salem, do.
Schr S. H. Cady, Small, Provincetown, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, 20 days from Navassa, with guano to J. E Basley & Co. Left brig Romance, for Baltimore in 20 days; barque E. R. Hawes, for England in 2 days; Empress, for do. in 10 days; and Excelsior, just arrived, to load for England.

Schr Mary Elize, Wiley, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.

Schr Look, Colston, 5 days from Newbern, with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Florence Shaw, Hulse, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Merchant & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW,

Brig Resolute, from Savannah.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 31.—All the fleet reported in my last left the Breakwater on the morning of the 29th, for their respective ports of destination. Barques Lord Byron, from Philadelphia for Bremen; Caro, do. for Gibraltar; and N. G. schr Johanna, from Tampico for Falmouth, went to sea yesterday.

JOSEPH L

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Rosecrans' Virginia Mission.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have a liking for General Rosecrans. If his fortune had equalled his ability, he would now most probably be a high officer in the army. We were glad to have him our Mexican Minister, for we felt he would do the country service. We do not feel so well satisfied with his Sulphur Springs mission. Since the valiant Don Quixotte went forth to fight the windmills, we have known of no mission more absurd. General Rosecrans means well—and if he could dictate terms of reconciliation, there would be some hope of their general acceptability. Unfortunately, we know too well the nature of the terms he will obtain from the Southern leaders. He rightly estimates the influence which Lee and his Generals would have on the Rebels of the South—but it is folly to suppose that their influence will be materially changed. Take the case of Lee. If we believed in constructive treason, or admitted the popular doctrine that rebellion should be punished by hanging, we should take General Lee as a conspicuous example. Of all the Rebels, civil and military, he was perhaps the most gifted, the most dangerous, and the most wanton. As a soldier, he carried the confidence of his chief to the camp of Rebellion, and aided in swaying Virginia into the war, without cause or provocation. Men rebelled from fanaticism, ignorance, devotion to slavery. General Lee was a Rebel from ambition.

Peace brought political and personal duties to all of us. To Robert E Lee it brought a duty of honor. He possessed great influence with the Southern Rebels. He knew how greatly he had sinned and with what magnanimity he had been protected by General Grant. We are told that when he saw the generosity of Grant to his shattered army, he was "overcome with emotion"—that he was profuse with thanks. Since that tearful day, however, he has been silent. He knew what the welfare of the South demanded—that amnesty was at hand if suffrage were given—that the North merely wanted justice secured to the race it had freed—to throw down every barrier, and unite every interest in the harmony of a restored Union. He saw the Cobbs and Hills of the South, the men who had been warriors in peace and citizens in war, fomenting discord and bitterly assailing every plan of reconstruction. He saw these cowardly myrmidons of hatred filling the South, like many evil spirits. Like the witches in *Macbeth*, they have worked their charms—to a dismal-fatal end—and infected the very air with their "hell-broth, boil, and bubble." Like the Centaurs in Dante's hell, their aim seems ever to drive back the race so long at their mercy into the dark river of blood. See what they have made the South! Emigration is arrested—capital shrinks from her cities and seaports—commerce seeks less congenial but more secure climes—credit is dead—her vast resources are neglected—there is no industry, no enterprise, no national progress, no public spirit—nothing but political chaos and social anxiety. The men whose energy would bless the South are banished, while those whose industry would make her fields to blossom as the rose are held in cruel and dreary subjection. This has come because her people have listened to prophets as false as Johnson, and Toombs, and Wise, and because the men whose voices should have been commanding—men like Lee, and his generals—have been either silent or sullenly antagonistic. Lee, especially, has had the happiness of great States at his bidding, and he has chosen to remain neutral, to shrink from duty and responsibility behind the groves of his Lexington Academy. Instead of acting the part of Washington, to which he is said to aspire, he has been merely the Turveydrop-Grandison of the South. The people he led to ruin have looked for three years for leadership and action. He has merely given them deportment and phrases.

Now, when an enthusiastic and not overcautious soldier rushes into his presence and tells him that he can, and must, and shall speak, the oracle of deportment opens his mouth. What he has said to our diplomatist we have not learned. We presume it is, in the eyes of General Rosecrans, a most important declaration, for we learn that he has visited Washington to confer with Mr. Johnson. We may have it in "an address" at any moment. According to one narrative, the General addressed Lee certain questions, in substance as follows:—

"Whether we can hope for any permanent peace and prosperity under the present Congressional plan of reconstruction, which surrenders to the control of negroes and a few whites nearly all of the Southern States? Whether, if the whites were all enfranchised and given the control of the South, they would treat the negroes justly and kindly? etc. General Rosecrans requested General Lee to confer with other leading Southern Generals and civilians, and obtain their views in connection with his own."

To this General Lee made a reply, "a careful and well-digested statement," in which he was joined by General Beauregard, Mr. Stephens, and others. The burden of this is said to be as follows:—

"General Lee, in his reply, states that he believes the people of the South sincerely desire peace and a restoration of the Union. He did not think it possible that the country could prosper while the control and management of the Governments of the States of the South remained in the hands of the negroes and a few whites, and the mass of the men representing her intelligence are disfranchised. He believes if the whites of the South were relieved of all political disabilities, and thereby given ascendency, they would, if left to themselves, treat the negroes with kindness, forbearance, and justice. The Southern people, in his opinion, regard the questions of slavery and secession as settled finally by the war, and they no disposition or inclination to re-establish the one or to again try the other. It is the unanimous wish, says General Lee, of the Southern people that we shall have lasting peace. They long for it. The people of the South have the greatest interest in having a good and stable Government that will protect them in their rights and their property, under which they may go to work, that whatever they may accumulate by their labor may be secure for themselves and their children."

—In the first place, by what right has the white man in the South to demand a political "ascendency?" If the white men of the South are superior to the negroes, they need no law to make it manifest. The superior races will always control the inferior. To ask for a legal status is to confess weakness. In the North, we have hundreds of thousands of strangers coming to us; peasants from Ireland, serfs from Russia, Germans, and Welsh and English. They know less about our country than the negro, for they are aliens; while he has lived here for generations. They are strangers to our laws, our customs, and language. Yet we ask no protection from these myriads of foreigners. Nor do we promise to treat them with "forbearance." We give them an opportunity, and they must do the best they can afterwards. So long as a man is neither a felon, nor an incapable, he has the right to a voice in the elections. We are willing to trust the negro, and the rule we impose upon ourselves we do not hesitate to apply to General Lee.

But we are told these negroes are an inferior race, and that the Southerners, if we only concede that inferiority, will treat them with "kindness, forbearance and justice." Well, the Southerners, Robert E Lee and the rest of them, had the negro race in their power. They were its masters. They bought the negro and sold him, and under the broad domain of our Republic the ownership was protected. What "forbearance," what "kindness," what "justice" was shown? Read the laws of the Southern States before the war, and find an answer in that shameful history of oppression and outrage. Education made a crime—children torn from their parents—licensed concubinage—labor stolen—the whipping-post, the cudgel, the blood-hound and the iron collar—this is what the negro received from the Southerner, and the right to do all this was contended for by Robert E. Lee upon a hundred battle fields. This was before the war. What has been done since? Have we seen any Southern movement to educate or elevate the new race? Where is the least evidence of the proposed rebel "justice" to the negro? Not only have the Southerners neglected the colored race, but they have denounced as tyranny every effort of Northern men to elevate and improve it. When we see justice proffered we may believe it, and not before.

—There is something whimsical and absurd in this attempt of Lee and his colleagues to dictate to the North a policy which means the reversal of all that has been done toward reconstruction. Repeal the Fourteenth Amendment, abolish the Southern Governments, withdraw the army, take power from the negro, and give "ascendency" to the rebel, and what then? In sixty days every loyal white man will be an exile, every loyal black man will be under laws of apprenticeship and surveillance, and we shall have twelve Southern States in the condition of Kentucky and Maryland. Will these men hesitate to use that power? Does General Rosecrans suppose that they would stop? The "compromise" he suggests, degrading as it is, and representing nothing but a prejudice, would only be the beginning of a series of agitations and compromises having for their object the payment of the Rebel debt and the "guarantees" for which that debt was incurred. We spurn the offer. Let Robert E. Lee show himself as patriotic and far-seeing as Longstreet, and we shall listen to him. We do not mean to degrade the Southern white men, nor shall we permit the degradation of the Southern black men. Suffrage is withheld from Rebels now as a war measure, just as we built batteries and raised armies. When they show themselves worthy it will be given them, but beyond and before everything else we must have peace. Peace is the only compromise to which we will listen. This dallying with Lee, however well meant, is only an electioneering contrivance to help Seymour and Blair. General Rosecrans forgets that the questions which he has referred to General Lee were decided by a great war, and that he contributed to that decision at Stone river and Iuka. We shall listen to Lee when he shows us that he has something to say—paying him the respect due to a man who exercises, whether for good or evil, a tremendous power in this country. As for the brave "old Rosie," he is out of his depths. He is a diplomatist, but his diplomacy is wanted in Mexico. It was for Mexico, not Sulphur Springs, that he was confirmed. A stanch and well-built steamer bound for Vera Cruz will soon be coaling at Pier No. 17, East River. We advise our gallant old friend to secure a pleasant cabin in that vessel, and to leave the country as soon as possible.

Mr. Beecher's Political Consistency.

From the N. Y. World.

The newspapers are giving currency to a recent letter by Mr. Beecher, which ends in a libellous fling at Governor Seymour—a libellous fling of which no clergyman should be guilty, and least of all Mr. Beecher. We copy the closing paragraph of his letter:—

"Since all the men who sought to destroy this Government are rallying around Seymour, it is fit that all the men who stood up for the Union should gather about Grant. It is an honor that will not happen twice in a man's lifetime to have a chance to vote for such a man as Grant. No young man can well afford to throw away his chance. Even if done, it ought to be in favor of some better man than he, who through all the years from 1860 to 1868, studied how to help Southern treason without incurring the risks and pains of overt and courageous treasonable acts. I am very truly yours,
"HENRY WARD BEECHER."

This is the same Mr. Beecher who, two years ago, poured scorn upon the policy which he has since supported, which General Grant supports, and which Governor Seymour has steadily opposed. Mr. Beecher was bullied out of the good sense and manly sentiments he then expressed by a rebellious commotion in the Plymouth Church. Is it quite becoming in a minister of the gospel who skulked out of a position he had deliberately taken for fear of losing his salary—is it quite in accordance either with decorum or a proper sense of his own personal infirmities for such a man to wantonly accuse Governor Seymour of disguising his sentiments from apprehension of consequences? What he falsely accuses Governor Seymour of doing, Mr. Beecher has himself done in a manner as conspicuous as it was pitiful and humiliating.

Two years ago a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors was called to meet at Cleveland, in support of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. A committee, consisting of the late General Halpine, General Slocum, and General Gordon Granger, sent to Mr. Beecher, then in his rural retreat at Peekskill, an invitation to attend the Cleveland Convention and act as its chaplain. Mr. Beecher replied in a letter of great eloquence and vigor, declining the invitation, but indorsing the objects of the proposed convention, and arguing with admirable force of logic in support of President Johnson's policy of reconstruction. Nothing of equal power has ever proceeded from Mr. Beecher's pen. All the Democratic papers printed and commended the letter.

The *Tribune* whined and stabbed him under the fifth rib. "There is a sadness," it said, in many hearts where the eloquent pastor of Plymouth Church has been loved and honored—a mournful consciousness that they have trusted too confidingly and loved unwisely." The *Tribune* went on to tell Mr. Beecher that there were many faithful clergymen who would sooner die than change places with him. Mr. Beecher paid no attention to this; it did not touch his enormous salary. But when, soon after, he found Plymouth Church in a storm, raging with wild denunciation of its renegade pastor, he wilted and succumbed. And this man has the face to appear in print and accuse a firmer and more intrepid man of disguising his opinions for fear of personal consequences.

Governor Seymour needs no defense against such an accusation coming from any source—certainly none when it comes from such a source.

A Radical Plan.

From the Boston Post.

We have the assurance of the New York *Times* that the radical party has a distinct plan of reconstruction, because "what the party advocates in the North it upholds in the South." That is not so much to the point as it would be to tell us whether the demands of Congress to-day may not be changed to-morrow. The South itself has mainly complained of this so-called "plan" of radicalism, because it could not rely on its terms. Does the *Times* mean to illustrate its statement by pointing to the case of Alabama? The terms of the Reconstruction law in that State were strictly complied with. The proposed Constitution was defeated under the law itself. Yet the people of Alabama have been saddled with a Constitution which they refused to accept, and a Legislature was assembled that could have no legitimate existence save by constitutional authority and support. Can a reconstruction juggle that is made to work in that way be called, in any sense, "a plan?" We charged the radical party with presenting itself to the people without a definite plan. The *Times* points to the reconstruction scheme. And we point in turn to Alabama, in proof of our charge.

How can our contemporary, then, with such a deceitful and irregular working of reconstruction claim that its party upholds the "work performed under the law," when it is notorious, in other cases as well as that of Alabama, that it has wholly set the Reconstruction law aside? How can it say that the whole tendency of its party's efforts "is to secure just and permanent peace," when it practices the grossest frauds and injustice in the enforcement of its own policy? With what truth cannot it talk of the "settled principles of the (radical) party," when its action openly belies every profession of them? The radicals have not kept any sort of faith in this matter. They have made a law, and then trampled upon it. And now they boast of having a clear and distinct "plan," and of holding "settled principles." If reconstruction is an accomplished fact, as they insist, why does it not stand alone, instead of having to be propped up with bayonets? If disloyalty is at last thoroughly put in subjection, why this fear of a powerless and disfranchised minority?

It was only the day before its reply to the *Post* on this subject, that the *Times* asserted, in an elaborate article on the same subject, that Reconstruction "is the growth of necessity rather than the working of a premeditated plan." That is precisely what we have said, in our arraignment of the radical party. The *Times* adds, "we have always believed that a prompt and magnanimous settlement of the difficulty would have been best." Then why was not such a settlement had? The *Times* itself supplies the answer; "that course might have been adopted but for Mr. Johnson's evident desire to keep the process of restoration in his own hands." Here is the whole secret in a phrase. It was jealousy of the President, and a determination to nurse this matter as a party measure, that has kept the Union needlessly divided for more than three years of peace, and drawn thirteen hundred millions of dollars from the pockets of the people. And we shall *never* have restoration, if this selfish party, which has confessedly prevented it, is continued in power. It has delayed reunion, degraded the Executive office, "clipped the wings" of the Judiciary, usurped nearly all the powers of the people, and now proposes to rule everywhere by the sword. That is the only distinct "plan" with which this revolutionary faction can be fairly credited.

Unclean.

From the Petersburg (Va) Index

Even a scalawag has a vulnerable place. Achilles was open to hurt in the heel, the negro has, with all his insensibility to pain, a tender shin—and even the scalawag—moral rhinoceros as he is—has been found to have a soft spot open to the shafts of his opponents.

Where is it? That is the strangest part of all. The last feeling which one of them would be supposed to have preserved would be a sense of shame, and susceptibility to reproach. But so it is. Their greatest complaint against their former associates is a despairing cry at the odium and contempt hurled at their devoted heads—poor persecuted saints. Conscience does not sleep—tortured, unhappy conscience—not even in the bosom of a scalawag, but there, guilty and self-accusing, it uplifts deprecatory hands, and with hasty speech turns under the brands which honor and decency apply to their repudiators.

"They do not care." Oh no! They are proud of the scornful glance with which honest men return their timid, half-doubtful advances. They revel in martyrdom—so they say; but somehow they never speak, nor write letters for the public, but there comes to the surface the quick writhing of the worm under the foot of outraged society.

Do they deserve this heavy punishment or not? Is it really as outlaws and Ishmaels that they stand in relation to our homes and institutions, or is their claim admissible, when they protest to be persecuted for "mere difference of political opinion?" We think that the instinct of the people has judged aright.

Were their fall only moral suicide, they might be visited with only that loathing contempt which has all the qualities of pity—but they have fallen like Lucifer, bearing to their lower regions an infernal hate of all that is better than themselves or brighter than their lot; they have become in descent, not only negative blemishes, but positive enemies of their kind. They trade, with the lowest passions of their besotted souls as currency, for our highest hopes and most sacred possessions; they war with relentless fury and with terrible means upon all that divides a higher life from their own miserable degradation—not to build up hell, but to pull down heaven.

And what should be meted out to these revellers in every pit of moral filth, but undisturbed enjoyment of the wallow which their instincts suggested. They prefer riding our land to ruin to marching with it towards a long destiny of peaceful freedom—they choose to rule the poor negro rather than be the equal of the white man—they incline to a mess of pottage, and refuse their birthright—they pawn their souls to the devils of lust and petty ambition, rather than earn an honest living by sturdy blows; then let them lie in the pit with the idols unto which they have joined themselves; let them glut their fill with the husks of the stranger's service; as they have made their beds, so let them lie in them.

The man who would do these things is not worthy the sound of a cordial voice, nor the touch of a maiden's hand—he is foul, debased, unscrupulous, godless, beastly. He is trying with might and main to rob us of our liberties, our security of person, our property, our social peace, our household happiness—if he succeeds we are without hope—if he fails the brand of Cain should be put upon his murderous brow, and the finger of scorn should follow him as a shadow unto death.

Boldly he avows that if he can subject us to the supremacy of illiterate hordes of blacks, or worse, to that of himself and his carpet-bag associates, he will do it. Then if he does not, we should not need be told the treatment due the violator thwarted in his brutal purpose, the assassin foiled in his cowardly blow, the incendiary stayed with his stealthy torch. Forget! Never while the sun shines on the country saved from such a fate. Forgive! Never while one true impulse of manly love of right, and hate of wrong, animates one bosom in Virginia.

Dig a social grave for their putrid carcasses, so deep that the earthquakes of ten centuries would not disturb their cursed bones; and while they live let the children huddle together and the women shrink in horror, as passes near them the ghostly ghoul who was a scalawag.

Know now, you triflers with your fathers' names, your brothers' honor, your kinsmen's happiness, your neighbors' safety, what a future will crown your dirty work. "Unclean—unclean" is the cry through the camp of Israel; "and the people fly when the leper comes."

The Latest Calumny.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The very small work of inventing personal slanders against the foremost soldier of the republic, into which some Democratic papers seem to think they are forced by their desperate prospects, is carried on by a few of them as if they liked it; and, to all who love their country and are proud of its splendid names, is one of the most painful features of the political canvass. The *World* of this city seems to take the lead in this peculiar line, but is sharply followed up, and even with improvements, by many country journals.

The last device of partisan malice is to represent General Grant as cruel. It is asserted that he was regardless of the brutal tortures inflicted on our soldiers by the present leaders of the Democratic party in the Southern States, and refused to exchange prisoners with them, man for man, except on unreasonable conditions. From this assumption the *World* infers that all the anguish of starvation, exposure, slow disease, and lingering death of mind and body, to which leading Southern Democrats subjected thousands of patriot soldiers at Andersonville, Charleston and Richmond, are to be charged solely to the General of our armies.

If there is any one feature of General Grant's character so familiar to this nation that partisan passion cannot obscure it, it is his distinguished humanity. In every stage of his career he has been noted for that tender sympathy with suffering, which joins with valor and skill to form the triple star of a great soldier's glory! The soldiers who were rescued by his triumphs from their living graves in the Libby and at Andersonville, have told their story to the world; and all men now know that, although the men who had followed Grant, when they were lingering on the brink of death, and hoping for it as a deliverance, might doubt of their own rescue, might even doubt of their country's cause, they never doubted of their great commander's heart. And to them might safely be left the answer to this charge.

But there are other facts, equally well known, which come forward in every memory to refute the slander. We print elsewhere the account given by General Meredith, one of our commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, showing exactly why the exchanges were so much interrupted. The notorious fact is that the Rebel Government systematically subjected prisoners of war to bad treatment as a matter of policy. By torturing the prisoners they thought to disgust their Northern friends with the war; as well as to destroy Union men. By giving them food of less quantity and meaner quality than is necessary to sustain a healthy life, they saved their own stores and prolonged their resistance. But their main object was to force us to an exchange of prisoners on their own terms.

Our soldiers were of two classes, white and black. The Rebels would exchange the white men, if they could retain the blacks to murder them. The Government refused to permit this. The Rebels claimed that the whites were prisoners of war; but the blacks were traitors and spies. They would give up only the former, reserving the latter to be dealt with according to their own bloody laws against negro revolt. Neither Mr. Lincoln nor General Grant would acknowledge this distinction; nor yield up any portion of the defenders of the Union, as out of the protection of the flag they fought for. This was the first difficulty; and under all the complications the question afterwards assumed, this remained essentially the difficulty in exchanging.

Suppose it to be true, as some of the leading Democrats who were then prominent in torturing our soldiers now claim, that towards the close of the war they were eager to waive that point for a time and to exchange all prisoners, man for man, who does it shew? Merely that the situation had changed, so that they clearly saw that if an exchange could be effected they could prolong the war, but that without it they must speedily fail.

The rebel armies were now in a state of siege. Fighting behind vast fortifications, which could easily be defended against triple numbers, their great want was men. The grand strategy of General Grant and the heroic fighting of his armies had so reduced the rebel forces that they could no longer effectively man their intrenchments. Under these circumstances, one able soldier being worth to the besieged as much as three to the assailants, they were willing to give man for man. They were willing to carry forward to the front the faint and dying victims of their torture houses, and exchange them for as many stalwart, well-fed rebel prisoners. Under all the pressure of the thousands who could not understand why their friends should not be delivered at any cost, our Government took the responsibility of refusing.

If this decision was made by General Grant, it is one for which the country will honor him for ever. It was a far-sighted humanity, a higher charity than a pitiful sentimentalism can understand; but a rugged and a noble charity, which saved the lives of scores of thousands. It cut short the war. It defied the misrepresentations of enemies on both sides of the camp, and assumed the responsibility of leaving our innocent friends to suffer a short time in Rebel prisons, in order that the nation might be saved. Had Grant been weak enough to yield at that time, and yet strong enough to induce the whole administration to yield with him, the great day of Appomattox Court House might have been delayed a year, or forever.

But the assurance with which the murderers of our soldiers now charge their own crimes upon General Grant, on the pretense that he might have rescued his friends from their hands a little sooner, is surely without a parallel. That Robert Ould, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, should now be summoned as a witness against the humanity of the Union leader, is something at which one knows not whether to laugh or to be indignant. But no laughter can do justice to its absurdity; no indignation to its infinite meanness. The southern leaders of the Democratic party will do well, as speedily as possible, to turn their attention, and, if they can, the attention of the nation, to something else than the inhuman torments they inflicted on brave and honorable foes during the war; for there is something in the memory of these things that wakes the old spirit of 1861 and 1865, and gives to the political canvass much more of the aspect of the late war, in its character and in its probable close, than can well be agreeable to themselves.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Ballett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 518 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2]

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.
The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.
This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that
IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,
And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the
S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthtf

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.
1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.
40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.
ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.
80 CENTS PER POUND,—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18 thstu3t

CARRIAGES.
GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmwsm

PAINTED PHOTOS.
A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.
For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15]

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27 f

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
S. WALKER & SONS,
5 2 mwf No 11 North SIXTH Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Elec. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma, Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 10 5]

WINES, ETC.
SONOMA WINE COMPANY.
Established for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines:
WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain no thing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 6 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11]

LUMBER.
F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
OFFERS FOR SALE
PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf3m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 14

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., and will be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SOANLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 21 stuthly
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.
UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 13]

GAS FIXTURES.
JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.
WEAVER & PENNOCK,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 57 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia.
Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand
LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.
N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 715 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and will do it extensive, altering and repairing gas pipes.
All work warranted. 3 13

NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign.

—The Spanish Minister to Rome has resigned.

—Guzenti, a special envoy from Madrid, had an interview with Louis Napoleon yesterday.

—Mason Jones, the Liberal candidate for Parliament for Queen's county, Ireland, has retired from the contest for political reasons.

—The municipality of Cork asks the British Government to pardon all persons now under sentence for complicity in the late Fenian uprisings.

—The steamer Russia, which arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ult., ran down and sank the barque Castalogo, off the banks of Newfoundland. The crew of the Castalogo were rescued by the steamer.

—The Paris *Presse* wants an explanation why the crew of the Franklin, at the last grand reception given by Admiral Farragut, cheered for America and Russia. Now suppose the Franklin boys refuse to give the reason for their cheers! What will *La Presse* do?

Domestic.

—Gold closed yesterday at 14[illegible].

—The Legislature of South Carolina talks of adjourning soon.

—Washington, D. C., commenced its third annual Schutzenfest yesterday.

—Custom House expenses have been lowered by $250,000 since the 1st of July.

—The arrivals of vessels at this port, foreign and coastwise, during the month of August, aggregated 2976.

—J. V. Browne, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Massachusetts District, died at Salem, Mass., yesterday.

—Two adroit scoundrels yesterday swindled the firm of Whelen & Brother out of $5000 in United States 5-20 bonds.

—Robert E Monaghan has been selected as a candidate for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh District of this State.

—Two men were instantly killed in Cincinnati yesterday, by the fall of a building which they were engaged in demolishing.

—Wilson county, N. C., reports a skirmish of races. A colored man was slightly wounded, and a white man's barn was burned.

—The Governor of South Carolina disapproves of armed organizations, and is opposed to the introduction of more arms into the State.

—The Senate of Georgia has unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to disband all armed organizations in the State.

—A special train from Lawrence to Lowell, Mass., on Sunday, ran into a crowd of boys on the Gorham railroad bridge, instantly killing two of them.

—The Virginia and Tennessee railroad has been levied on by a United States Marshal, in execution for debts due by the company on their coupons, amounting to $8000.

—The President has not yet determined when he will leave Washington for a brief tour. The possibility of a September session of Congress leaves him unable to decide.

—A man, named James Reilly, has been arrested for killing his wife on Sunday, by drowning her. It is alleged that he threw his victim into the river from Hackensack Bridge.

—Acting Attorney-General J. Hubley Ashton has, at the request of Secretary McCulloch, furnished an opinion on the law-making provisions for the compromise of revenue writs.

—Commissioner Rollins has not recognized Charles Gilpin, Esq., as United States Attorney for this district. He will await the decision of Attorney-General Evarts on the decision of Judge Cadwalader as to the claims of Mr. O'Neill.

Canadian.

—Lord Monck will not return to England this summer.

—An important witness against Whalen disappeared from Ottawa yesterday.

—Terrific fires are raging in the woods near Bell Fast and Summerdale. On Saturday the village of Summerdale was burned to the ground.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—Last night an enthusiastic and well-attended meeting of the friends of the Union Republican nominees residing in Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties, forming the Seventh Congressional District, was held at Eagle, Chester county. It took place in an open field, about a quarter of a mile from the railway station.

On this was erected a platform, which was tastily decorated with the national colors, torches, and bouquets of evergreen. Delegations from the neighboring villages were present in large force, and these also carried torches and transparencies bearing the names of the Republican national nominees and suitable inscriptions. Bands of music also accompanied many of these delegations, and the scene presented was most inspiriting and encouraging.

The Republican Invincibles, of Philadelphia, attended in a body, and were received with enthusiastic cheering. They did not arrive, however, until nearly ten o'clock, owing to an obstruction on the railroad, caused by the collision of two freight trains near Radnor Station. The Invincibles had with them a fine band, paraded nearly five hundred men, and looked remarkably well.

Dr. J. B. Wood, of West Chester, presided at the meeting, which was eloquently addressed by Dr. Frank Taylor, James J. Creigh, Esq., and Senator Worthington, of West Chester, and E. Spencer Miller, Esq., of West Chester.

On the return of the Invincibles to the city, they proceeded to the residence of General Hector Tyndale, Tenth street, above Arch, and tendered to that gentleman, together with General Carl Schurz, who was the guest of General Tyndale, the compliment of a serenade. General Schurz, Colonel J. W. Forney, and General Tyndale made a few remarks, returning their thanks.

—Yesterday afternoon, a formal welcome was extended to General Carl Schurz, in a pic nic given at Silberburg, Twenty-fifth and Coates streets. The weather was not calculated to attract, but notwithstanding the alternation of sunshine and rain, there was an immense crowd congregated at the spot. In the centre of the grove a stand was erected, and this was gaily decorated with red, white, and blue, while from either corner of the platform the German flag was suspended. About 3 o'clock the meeting was organized with Mr. Frederick Shied as President.

Colonel John W. Forney was the first speaker. After complimenting the Germans for their firm stand in favor of human liberty, he reviewed the issues of the present campaign, and urged that the future of the country depended upon the success of the Republican cause. In regard to Rosecrans' self-appointed mission, he regretted that the General should so far forget his manhood as to treat with rebels upon a basis that left no protection for the white Union men of the South. After an elaborate review of the Democratic doctrines, he closed with the assertion that the reaction in favor of Republican principles has commenced, and he had no doubt of the success of the Republican candidates.

Mr. Rockey next followed in a speech, in German. While he was addressing the people the cheers announced the approach of the guest of the day. General Schurz soon appeared, and after a short address in German, he spoke in English. He regretted his inability owing to other engagements, to make a lengthy or finished address. His experience thus far in the campaign had convinced him that on the 13th of October and on November 3d, when the battle for liberty was fought and won, the Germans would be found to have fairly won much of the glory. (Cheers.) In regard to the policy of reconstruction, he said that the Democrats charged the Republicans with maintaining a despotism equal to that of Austria and Russia. But he recommended the Democratic orators to read some handbook of history, and they would find that the conqueror had treated the conquered very different from what had been done in the United States. Across the water, men said to be Rebels had been hanged by the thousands, while the wilds of Siberia were covered with the bones of those who had been driven into exile. If it were true that the Republicans had inaugurated a despotism, we would not see such men as Forrest and his companions dictating to the people their candidate for President. Instead of this, they would long ago have been hanging from the gallows. (Cheers.) Wade Hampton would have been biting the dust, and Wise would have been food for the worms, instead of predicting the success of the "lost cause." General Schurz continued at some length, denouncing the Democratic party, and reviewing its course with regard to slavery.

Hon. Leonard Myers followed in a short address, and was succeeded by Hon. Galusha A. Grow, whose address was interrupted by a heavy shower of rain, about 4½ o'clock in the afternoon.

—A meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Ninth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Twenty-second and Market streets. Charles M. Lewis was chosen President, James Rourke, Vice-President, John G. McDevitt Secretary. R. S. Thorin was then introduced and addressed the meeting. He was followed by R. S. Temple, T. Oehlschlager, and others.

A DODGE NEW TO PHILADELPHIA.—A fortnight ago two respectably-dressed young men leased the room No. 215 Gold street, and fitted it up handsomely as an office, displaying from the doorway a sign bearing in golden letters, "John C. Barnard & Co., Exchange Brokers." About noon yesterday one of the firm purchased from Messrs. Whelen & Co. brokers on Third street, one hundred dollars in gold coin, which he directed to be sent to the office in Gold street. A youth in the firm's employ was sent with the specie. He was promptly paid in currency, and was about to leave, when the man who had bought the gold told the youth that he would like him to bring him $5000 worth of United States 5-20 bonds, and gave him an order to that effect. The money received for the gold was handed to Whelen & Co. by the youth, and the bonds were given to him. He returned to "Barnard & Co." The package he gave to one of the firm, who dropped it into a box which was sitting on the counter. He told the youth to wait a short time, as he would have to draw the money from bank. The other "partner" directly afterwards made an excuse to go out, requesting the youth to watch the office for a minute or two. The latter remained with his eyes intently fixed upon the box for full ten minutes, when his suspicions were aroused, and he took a peep into the box and found that it was bottomless and boundless. He informed the Messrs. Whelen & Co., who placed the matter in the hands of Chief Detective Lamon, who paid Barnard & Co.'s office a visit. He discovered a funnel leading from the box under the counter to the partition separating the vestibule from the office. A hole was cut in the partition; it was concealed by a door. On going out the first man took the package from the funnel and was joined by his partner, and they left with their plunder.

THE GREAT BASE-BALL MATCH—THE PHILADELPHIANS VICTORIOUS.—The first of the three games between the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, for the championship, was played yesterday on the grounds of the former club, corner of Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue. It was witnessed by at least ten thousand spectators. The frequent showers interfered somewhat with the game. The ninth innings commenced in the midst of a heavy rain. On the ninth innings the Athletic retired with 0; the Atlantics then took the bat, and had made four runs, with two men out, when the umpire called 'game." The ground had become so wet as to prevent the fielding of the ball. The score, therefore, stands with the figures on the eighth innings. The playing was excellent, and connoisseurs in base ball matters say that it was the finest game of ball that has ever been played in this city. The following is the score:—

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	ATLANTIC.	O.	R.
Reach, 2 b.	3	2	Pearce, s. s.	2	1
McBride, p.	4	2	Kenney, 2 b.	2	1
Radcliffe, c.	3	2	Start, 1 b.	3	2
Wilkins, s. s.	3	1	Chapman, l. f.	2	1
Fisler, 1 b.	1	4	Crane, c. f	1	2
Sensenderfer, c. f.	3	2	Mills, c.	4	0
Foran, r. f.	2	2	Ferguson, 3 b.	4	0
Cuthbert, l. f.	1	2	Zettlein, p.	4	0
Berry, 3 b.	4	1	McDonald, r. f.	1	2
Total,	24	18	Total,	24	9

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Athletic,	7	0	4	1	0	1	5	0	—18
Atlantic,	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	1	—9

Home Run—McDonald, 1.

Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes.

Umpire—Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, of the Geary.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE HORNED CATTLE.—The following report was presented yesterday, at the office of the Board of Health:—

Philadelphia, Aug. 31, 1868.—To the President and members of the Board of Health—Gentlemen:—The undersigned, commissioned to examine the horned cattle transported to this city, beg leave respectfully to report that since their report on Saturday, they have paid two visits to the drove yards, and found 1730 head of cattle, chiefly from Pennsylvania and southern Ohio. There were none from either Illinois or Iowa, and none diseased in any way whatever.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. L. WELLS, } Commissioners.
A. K. PAUL, }

Dr. Stewardson, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Board, states that since the commencement of their examinations, no diseased cattle, so far as they are aware, have been received in this market.

CHANGES AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.—Commodore J. B. Marchand entered upon his duties as commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, yesterday. The retiring officer, Commodore T. O. Selfridge, received the new commandant in front of his future quarters, while a company of marines drawn up in line came to a present arms, and the big guns on board the receiving ship thundered a salute. Commodore Marchand was then formally introduced by Commodore Selfridge to the officers of the Yard. It is reported that Captain A. Murray will succeed Captain Macomb as Executive Officer of the Yard, on the 1st of October. The Naval Board which has been in session for several weeks at the Navy Yard, engaged in the examination of officers for promotion, has adjourned *sine die*.

ACCIDENTS.—The following persons were admitted to the Episcopal Hospital yesterday:—Levi Nagle, with lacerated wounds of the hand; H. Fellman, an employee of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with crushed foot; Daniel Murphy, with sundry contusions and lacerations, which he stated had been received at the hands of a police officer.

The following cases were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

John Kelly, aged thirty-two years, while working at the Boston steamboat wharf, was injured by a bale of hides falling upon him.

Philip Gray, aged thirty-six years, residing at No. 2111 Callowhill street, was seriously injured by falling from the second floor, while engaged at work at Twelfth and Chesnut streets.

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at the Blockley Almshouse, F. A. Server in the Chair.

The House Agent reported the number in the House August 29, 1868, to have been 2959. Same time last year, 2884, being an increase of 115 persons. Admitted within the last two weeks, 204; births, 7; deaths, 24; discharged, 162; eloped, 35; number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 45; meals, 171; total number of males and females in the Insane Department, less assistants, 668.

The Storekeeper reported that since last report he had received 130 lumps of butter, the net weight of which was 114½ pounds. Adjourned.

PUT BACK.—The bark Blomidon, Cowan, hence for Antwerp, with petroleum, was run into at 7 P. M. on Saturday, while lying at anchor off the buoy on the upper end of Joe Flogger, by the schooner W. Walton, of Richmond, Maine, laden with ice; the bark lost foreyard, head-gear, and sustained other injury; the damage to the schooner not ascertained. The Blomidon put back to Bombay Hook for repairs.

EMIGRANTS.—The ship Tuscarora, which arrived from Liverpool on Sunday, brought 225 passengers, chiefly from Ireland.

THE GRAND LODGE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—A special session was held on Friday evening last, when charters were granted for five new subordinate lodges and one degree lodge, to be located as follows:—Elm Lodge, No. 642, Plymouth, Luzerne county; Lodge No. 643, Third and Brown streets, Philadelphia; Emlenstown Lodge, No. 644, Emlenstown, Venango county; Warrior Run Lodge, No. 645, Turbottsville, Northumberland county; Lodge No. 646, Saltzburg, Indiana county; and the Degree Lodge at Butler, Butler county. Grand Master Long presided.

CONTRABAND WHISKY.—Yesterday at noon, Revenue Officer Brooke seized three barrels of whisky in charge of Pat McNamara and James Brown. The load consisted of three barrels, and the parties in charge were two of the men who were arrested on Friday last and held to bail for illicit distillation. At three o'clock Mr. Brooke seized another load of two barrels, in charge of Patrick Kelly. The car was in Dillwyn street. At five o'clock last evening the same officer seized three barrels, in charge of Daniel Money. In all these cases the whisky is said to be contraband.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5 26 MOON RISES.....
SUN SETS....6 33 HIGH WATER.....2 08

MOON'S PHASES.

PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON.

SEPTEMBER.	D.	H.M.	H.M.
Full Moon	1	11 08 ev.	10 49 ev.
Last Quarter	9	5 15 ev.	4 56 ev.
New Moon	16	8 20 mo.	8 11 mo.
First Quarter	23	10 23 mo.	10 14 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 11
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 20
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 21
Germania	Southampton	New York	Aug. 21
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 1
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 3
Arago	New York	Bremen	Sept. 5
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 5
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Col Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Sept. 2
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Sept. 2
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 3
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Sept. 5
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Sept. 6
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Sept. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Chief, Barlaby, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr Thos. Jefferson, Bowman, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Riley, Norwalk, do.
Schr K. Palmer, Palmer, Salem, do.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Boston. do
Schr Read, RR. No. 49, Hensley, Port Chester, do.
Schr M. A. Holt, Holt, Boston. do
Schr Alexander, Westcott, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Charlestown, do.
Schr Star, Crowell, Portsmouth Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Fall River, do.
Schr L. Thompson, Endicott, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Lamartine, Butler Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Julia E. Avery, Babbidge, Bangor, Borda, Keller & Hunting.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, Philadelphia Coal Co.
Schr R Seaman, Seaman, Boston, Pine Knot Coal Co.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Palos, Shackford Salem, S. A. Souder & Co.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston, Captain.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Ellora, Vickery, 80 days from Genoa, with marble and rags to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Brig Annie Batchelder, Steelman, 8 days from Charleston, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Nellie Doe, Richardson, 4 days from Newport, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Hattie, Carter, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Thos. Holcombe, Godfrey, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Right Bower, Rogers, 6 days from Calais, with lumber.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Neal, 4 days from Indian river, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Mary J. Fisher, Fisher, 4 days from James river with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Elite Woolford, 4 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian river, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Yeoman, Thompson, 10 days from Concord, Del., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Lewis Chester, Gosgkin, from Plymouth.
Schr H. W. Benedict. Case, from Lynn.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Beverly.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, from Providence
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott from Providence.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, from Providence.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, from Providence.
Schr Wm. Colyer, Taylor, from Bristol.
Schr F. J. Pickup, Bowen, from Alexandria.
Schr E. J. Mercer, King, from Fall River.
Schr M. Sewell, Frisbee, from Boston.
Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, from Weymouth.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of August, 1868, as compared with the same period in 1867:

	1868. For.	Coast.	Total.	1867. For.	Coast.	Tot
Ships	3	...	3	4	...	4
Steamships	3	...	3	2	...	2
Barques	21	2	23	13	2	15
Brigs	26	10	36	21	19	40
Schooners	17	784	801	19	927	947
Sloops	...	622	622	...	516	516
Steamers	...	400	400	...	304	304
Barges	...	275	225	...	192	192
Boats	...	933	933	...	1594	1594
Total	70	2976	3046	50	3584	3634

MEMORANDA.

Ship Herschel, Freidrichs, hence, at Hamburg 19th ultimo.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, hence, at Liverpool 16th ult., via St. John, N. B.

Ship Parthian, Osborne, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 15th ult.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 30th ult.

Barque Schamyl, Smith, for Philadelphia, was ready at Leghorn 13th ult.

Barque Village Belle, Little, for Philadelphia sailed from Londonderry 15th ult.

Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, for Philadelphia, was ready at Genoa 15th ult.

Brig Annie M. Young, Morrell, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 16th ult., for Stettin.

Brig Ella M. Tucker, Patterson, for Philadelphia, was loading at Neuvitas 15th ult.

Schr C. C. Colgate, Van Brunt, from Liverpool (about August 20) for New York, which was supposed to be the vessel wrecked at the mouth of the river Dee, is now thought to be safe, as she was spoken off the Isle of Man on the 24th.

Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, hence for Fall River, at Newport 29th ult.

Schrs J. B. Ingraham, Jones, and Edwin, Tuttle, hence, at New York 29th ult.

Schrs D. Gardner, Emmons hence for Harwich, and J. Price, Nickels, hence for Hudson, at New York 30th ult.

Schr Market, hence, at Norwich 28th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The Frying Pan Shoals Lightship has been placed in position.

The Relief Lightship No. 29 was towed to Charleston 27th inst.

Notice is hereby given that a second-class iron can buoy, painted with red and black horizontal stripes, has been placed to mark the wreck of the schooner Mary E. Kelliher, sunk in Chesapeake Bay in three (3) fathoms water; Cape Charles Lighthouse bearing from the buoy E. by N. ½ N., distant seven miles; Cape Henry Lighthouse S. by E. ½ E., distant eight miles.

Norfolk, Aug. 28, 1868.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH, GENERAL AGENT.

6 15 6m

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$191,000 00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds,	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds,	23,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,161,400 par.	Market value, $1,102,852 50
	Cost, $1089,679 20,
Real Estate	86,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance Made	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $4076 00; estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$103 017 10
Cash in Drawer	266 52
	183,315 62
	$1,507,605 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,015,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693 22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John F. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 24

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 12 24

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insuranee Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 22 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 18 2m

BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon Stephen T. Wilson.	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. R. Cressan,	Howard A. Micale,
John Smick,	F. Kemp Bartlett.
Edward N. Grattan,	Jhas. K. McDonald.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27]

LONDON IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:
E. M ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul, Chairman.
A. A. LOW, of A. A. Low & Bros.
E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.
J. GOLDMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.
JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.
F. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
8 22 1m No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $20.....TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards.FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT

The commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1868.

In Opposition to a September Session of Congress.

Looking calmly at the present condition of the country, we do not hesitate to declare our opposition to a September session of Congress. The reasons which induce us to thus deem it impolitic, if not improper, to thus call the national legislature together, are sufficient to carry conviction at least to our mind.

I. On the eve of a national election when the people have their ballots in their hand, it is certainly expressing a doubt of the infallibility of this court of last resort, to make laws to enforce its decision. It is not as if a general election were far off and the misguided, if not criminal, rulers must be held to accountability by other powers than the people. At present the people are themselves sitting in judgment and will, beyond all doubt, punish their unfaithful servants. Why not then leave this punishment without special legislation? We cannot but see that if any partisan legislation be indulged in, it would do far more harm at the North than it will do good at the South. If, at this late hour, other tests for voting be imposed on the Southern States, it will be brought against us at the North. We have had years to perfect our system of reconstruction. We consider that we have perfected it. If at this time we undo what we have done, we at once confess that it is not as it should be, and great capital will be made out of such a confession by the ever-watchful Democracy.

II. Then, again, if Congress be assembled in the heat of party passions, in the midst of the seething, boiling cauldron of political quarrels, in which we are, there will naturally be many things said which will be intemperate in tone and highly inflammable in their character. We have never, heretofore, held a session of Congress in the midst of a Presidential election. If we have one now the result will be that, instead of debating a question wisely, each speech will be addressed to the people, and not to the House. Partisanship will run rampant, and sentiments will in all probability be uttered by both sides which will do infinite damage and might precipitate bloodshed. Each party has in its ranks men who act rather from the heart than the head, and once warmed up into passion they will say many things which in cooler moments should have been repressed. Especially is this the case with the Republican Southern members. Their grievances are great. They are suffering gross wrongs and outrages, and the people of the North know and realize their wrongs and will redress them. But if they meet in Congress, it is only natural for them to seek protection and to speak with great vehemence. This we do not want. Let the punishment of the Rebel element be left to the Northern people at the polls, and not to intemperate legislation. To avoid any such danger, better let the Southern members keep their views until December.

III. Even if the session was to be called, the time between its assemblage and the day of election, is so short that the act desired could not be made effective. Congress meets on the 21st of September. It will require ten days to mature a law. The President pockets it for ten days. Thus it will be the 12th of October before it could be a law. Add to this the time necessary to transmit it South, have it proclaimed, probably have the Legislatures called together, and it will be seen that no law could have more than a few days to take effect. This would naturally injure us in the North. *The conservative people are to day all with us.* By indiscretion we may drive them away. Let us, therefore, not trust to the too inflammable spirit of the members, but leave it all to the people.

IV. Finally, even if there was time and there was no impropriety in such hasty legislation, we do not deem it necessary. We consider the election of General Grant as certain as that there is a sun in the heavens, unless we throw it away by our own action. The people are fully alive to the necessities of the occasion, and appreciate, in a way which no other people but the American can appreciate, all the results of electing one ticket or the other. They see perfectly plainly what is the issue to-day, and recognize its identity with that which called them to action in 1860 and 1864. There is the same battle between the institutions of the North and of the South now as there was then, only intensified by the war. Caste, privileges, and anti-Democratic spirit on the one side, unity of interest, equality of political rights, no privileges, but justice to all on the other. Seeing this, can we doubt the American people? No. The same determination which elected Lincoln in 1860, and re-elected him in 1864, will elect Grant in 1868 by a majority which will surprise even his most sanguine friends. This is sure, unless we ourselves cancel our chances by gross lethargy or fatal error. Also, it is well to remember that we want the Republican members at home. Many of them have great opposition to overcome, and it not only might, but in all probability it would, cause the defeat of many of them in case they were absent.

Under these considerations we deem it useless and unwise to have a session of Congress before December next.

The New Dominion.

The course of affairs on the northern frontier, in British America, possesses at this period an unusual degree of interest. Various causes combined to inspire the British Government with an ambition to consolidate and strengthen her provinces on this continent. The French effort to establish an empire in Mexico having proved a total failure, the Canadas presented the only remaining opportunity of maintaining a check upon the freedom and influence of the United States on this side of the Atlantic. The purchase of Alaska stimulated increased exertions from the indications it afforded of the disposition and ability of the American people to extend their frontiers. The Fenian raids, with all their follies, were sufficiently formidable to inspire a fear that if the provinces were not closely watched they might be gobbled up piece-meal, or at all events, seriously assailed by the doughty champions of the Emerald Isle, who propose to liberate Ireland by enslaving colonists on this continent. A powerful industrial and commercial motive also inspired a desire to retain under British control a railway route from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The New Dominion was the natural offspring of these motives. The general character of the scheme is to effect for the colonists who were formerly independent a union scarcely less complete than the Americans cemented during and subsequent to the Revolution. Many difficulties, however, have been encountered in the completion of this combination. The old policy of the British Government was to distract its colonies, keeping them as distinct from each other as possible, so that amid their conflicting interests and antagonisms the influence of Parliament and the Home office might remain supreme. Besides, each colony had a distinct charter, which could not rightfully be abrogated without the clear consent of its citizens. It was humiliating enough to be under the sway of trans-Atlantic rulers, without feeling the oppressive yoke of a band of adjacent colonists. If the original thirteen colonies of the United States had been combined under a sort of Congress paramount to the local Legislatures, and if, at the same time, the authority of Great Britain remained as supreme as it was before the Declaration of Independence gave birth to the nation, we would have a government substantially similar to that established by the New Dominion. It is easy to understand that this complex system may authorize the establishment of a double tyranny, and that it is not likely to prove popular among any portion of a people whose proximity to our country has inspired to no inconsiderable degree, an admiration and yearning for republican institutions. In Nova Scotia antagonism to the new form of government has assumed an especially determined and resolute shape. Her citizens were never really in favor of this project. At one period, however, an unfaithful Legislature, under the skilful manipulation of an adroit Governor-General, yielded a reluctant consent, and this consent is now declared to be a complete barrier to further opposition. In vain do the Nova Scotians plead for the maintenance of their old charter, and denounce the injustice of an alliance antagonistic alike to their interests and their prejudices. Parliament turns a deaf ear to their entreaties, and new intrigues are fomented to seduce by bribes, decorations, and cheap honors, her leading public men from an advocacy of the known wishes of their constituents. For the present submission is inevitable, but one of the results of the indignant feeling which has been aroused is the rapid growth of a proclivity towards annexation with the United States, and the opinion has become widely prevalent that such a union is merely a question of time.

None of the Colonies appear to be particularly well pleased with their prospects. What they need above all other things is free intercourse with the United States, and the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has proved a terrible blow to their prosperity. If the efforts to revive it, which are now being made at Washington prove successful, British rule will regain many of its lost charms; but it is doubtful whether the American people will consent to this proposed renewal. The sentiment prevailing when the treaty was abrogated still exists to a large degree, and there seems to be no good reason why we should share, on equal terms, our prosperity with any people who do not share our burdens, and who are not in all things bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh.

While the British Government does not totally ignore its duty of promoting the industrial prosperity of its American possessions, this duty is generally discharged in an offensive, ungracious, and inefficient manner, and even nominal blessings are thus converted into grievances. In constructing railways, for instance, commercial considerations are subordinated to political and military objects. The new Intercolonial Railway, which is to be constructed at the joint expense of Canada and Great Britain, is located rather on the route over which troops can be safely and rapidly transported from Halifax to the interior, than on the line of development and settlement, and the money of the Canadians is thus used to forge their own chains.

Beecher on Seymour.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his letter on the present political condition of the country, gives a correct estimate of the duties and the privileges of our citizens during the approaching campaign, and paints Governor Seymour's real character in colors truthful if not complimentary. He says:—

"Since all the men who sought to destroy this Government are rallying around Seymour, it is fit that all the men who stood up for the Union should gather about Grant. It is an honor that will not happen twice in a man's lifetime to have a chance to vote for such a man as Grant. No young man can well afford to throw away his chance. Even if done, it ought to be in favor of some better man than he, who through all the years from 1860 to 1868, studied how to help Southern treason without incurring the risks and pains of overt and courageous treasonable acts."

Against the minister the coarseness of the Democratic press are immediately turned. "That a minister should so far forget himself as to express his political sentiments is dreadful." "He disgraces his cloth." Strange how opinions change. When Mr. Beecher favored a lenient policy towards the South, before its contumacious spleen was displayed, the Democracy failed to see the least impropriety in his conduct; but now it is decidedly "irreligious." The offense, however, in reality, does not rest in the fact that an opinion is expressed. It is in the fearless, truthful character of that opinion. Mr. Seymour *did* entertain feelings of sympathy for the South during the war, and was too shrewd or too cowardly to show them, and that Mr. Beecher fairly says so, is the crime of which he is guilty. The people recognize the truth of the reverend gentleman's statement, and whether they think it proper or not for a clergyman to meddle in politics, they will not deny that what he says is just.

A public and general expression of condolence ought to be offered to sundry New York politicians. How pleasant it must have been to some of them to know that everybody considered John Allen to be the very wickedest man in New York! We have always supposed that it was a matter of self-gratulation to have a genuine individual with a name and residence to officiate as the "head and front of that offending." It gave such a fine opportunity for a majestic folding of the ample drapery of oratory, and a proud Pharisaic gesture of self-satisfaction as Allen could be virtuously pointed out as holding that "bad eminence."

It must have been a sad blow when the "wickedest man" so earnestly assured his visitants from the Democratic nominating Convention that he never had considered himself entitled to the honors thrust upon him, and with a bow that pointed the innuendos, added that he thought that popular prejudice would now relieve his abode from the obloquy under which it had suffered.

As New York has no longer a living condensation of its worst crimes, the sinfulness must again resolve into its ancient elementary state and be diffused throughout the bodies, which hitherto made so good their claim. A pleasant and congenial theme for discussion and description has also been "lost to sight" though it may still be held "to memory dear." The fitting close to the scene must have been the dramatic grouping of the anxious inquirers who rushed eagerly in the early hours of Sabbath morning to learn if the tidings could indeed be true, and if the wickedest man in New York had voluntarily relinquished that honor.

German Republicans.—Our German Republican citizens are fully alive to the necessities of the hour, and are already working actively in favor of Grant and Colfax. The unfortunate intervention of side issues which at the last election caused so much dissatisfaction with these members, has at last ceased to interfere in any way with the complete work of the party. They are with us to-day heart and soul, and we will have from them a vote which will surpass even the splendid one they have ever extended to the cause of freedom in the past.

Belief in Dishonesty.—The New York *Times* has the following:—"There is a grand business difficulty in Philadelphia which the railway owners try to get over in a remarkable way. Distrusting the conductors of the cars, and having, of course, no check over them, they propose that the conductors shall be *farmers* o he route, on the good old tax-gathering plan of the Kings of France. The conductors would thus undertake to pay a certain weekly or monthly sum and then take their chance. It would be a sort of *lottery* for them; and some o hem may like it for that reason. It is a puzzling necessity—and a sad one—founded on a belief in dishonesty. Business men, as well as moralists, must come to first principles. They must educate the people, in self defense, and so build up self-respect and a conscience in the mind of every man. Men are probably pirates by nature. It is training that must make a man see his own right in the right of every one else."

The Calico Interest of the United States is an important one. The total product of printed goods in 1828 was about 3,000,000 yards. In 1836 it reached 120,000,000. In 1855 there were 27 print works in the United States, which produced in the aggregate 350,000,000 yards per year. This amount, at an average of 10 cents per yard, was worth $35,000,000. In 1854 our exports of printed goods amounted to $3,600,000. Our imports of printed cottons in 1856 reached $19,110 732. Our exports in 1857 were only $1,785,685 worth. The total production of printed goods in 1860, according to the census of that year, was $7,748 644. There are six million cotton spindles now in operation in the United States, of which over two million are running on cloths for printing, and produce $450,000,000 yards.

DRAMATIC.

"Foul Play" drew to the Walnut Street Theatre last evening a large and patient audience—large, for nearly every seat in the building was occupied; and patient, for, despite the excessive heat, scarcely a person left his seat not to return, until the clock indicated twenty minutes after twelve. It was a "first night," and the machinery was very complicated, which necessitated long waits between the acts, and slow work frequently while the curtain was up. Such delay is almost inevitable, and is incident only to the first representation of a drama of this character. In New York, where a similar version has been running for a month, the performance closes at a seasonable hour, and such will be the case here in a night or two more, even if all vexatious delays should not be fully overcome this evening. Charles Reade's pretensions as a dramatist are scarcely on a par with his claims as a novelist. His dramatization of the story of "Foul Play," which was the one presented last evening, follows the thread of the romance quite faithfully, the occasional deviations being for the sake of stage effect; but as a work of art it sinks into insignificance when compared with the original. Yet, while not as good as the readers of the novel would have reason to expect, it can fairly rank with the general run of popular dramatizations. While tinged throughout with a melo-dramatic savor, and capable of eliciting the most uproarious applause upon the Bowery stage, if played with that rare unction which is found in the Bowery alone, it is not devoid of the most essential elements of the fastidiously legitimate drama, and can easily be made acceptable to a refined and critical audience.

Such an audience was present last evening, and altogether they were well pleased. The most deserving peace of acting was that of Mrs. W. A. Chapman, who understood the character of "Nancy Rouse," and did it full justice from beginning to end. Mrs. Walcot as "Helen Rolleston," was not in her proper sphere, and yet she did creditably well, being both careful and earnest. Mr. Walcot executed the somewhat difficult role of "Robert Penfold," with his accustomed skill, and was enthusiastically received on taking his old place as the leading member of the company. There was nothing in the personations of the others embraced in the cast deserving of special notice.

The piece is handsomely mounted, and when the machinery gets into good working order it will prove one of the most attractive in this respect of any that we have seen of late years in this city. Particularly noticeable is the scuttling and sinking of the ship Proserpine in the second act. By a decidedly novel contrivance, the good vessel is made to sink before the eyes of the audience, and as the last spar disappears the whole stage is covered with a foaming sheet of mimic water.

Foul Play will be repeated this evening, and until further notice.

Mr. William Wheatley last evening took his final farewell of the stage at Niblo's Garden, New York. He was most enthusiastically cheered, and in acknowledgment made the following brief speech:—

Ladies and gentlemen—I appear before you this evening to say farewell after a lifetime devoted to your service as actor and manager. During that long period it has been my earnest aim and endeavor to do my duty to all with whom I have had business relations. That my efforts have been crowned with success is evidenced in the reward of a generous public, which enables me to withdraw from my toils and responsibilities, and in the very many affectionate expressions of regret at my retirement received from the members of my profession. In taking a final leave of the stage the satisfaction is naturally mingled with sorrow, for my connection with it has been truly a labor of love, and I look back upon my seven years at Niblo's with feelings of pride and pleasure. In the very height of its prosperity and renown I resign the management to my energetic and enterprising successors, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, wishing them a bright and brilliant future of success, which I am confident they will achieve. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I must pronounce that last sad word "that must be and hath been," that "sound which makes us linger," to one and all, respectfully, farewell.

Our debt is quite stupendous. At $2 per bushel, it represents 1,261,767,245 bushels of wheat, or 37,853,017 tons. To transport this amount in two-horse wagons, allowing one ton to each, would require 37,853,017 wagons and 75,706 034 horses! Give each team thirty feet space, and you have a cavalcade which would encircle the globe nearly nine times. On the same subject some one has gone into a mathematical calculation, which shows that if our national debt was reduced to one dollar bills and placed one upon another, the pile would be three hundred and ninety-eight and a half miles high.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VOLUPTUS SUPREMA, THE LATIN phrase expressive of the climax of voluptuous richness may be justly applied to the fragrance of Poinson's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," the most luxurious and permanent of floral odors. Sold by all druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

"NINTH WARD AGAIN IN THE FIELD"—"The glorious victory achieved in Ninth Ward last year to be repeated."—An adjourned meeting of all the Republicans of Ninth Ward, favorable to the formation of a Campaign Club, will be held TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at the hall, MARKET and MERRICK Streets, at 8 o'clock. CHARLES O'NEILL, Temporary Chairman. JOHN L. HILL Secretary pro tem. 9 1 2t*

NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. AUGUST 25, 1868. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. 8 28 3t WILLIAM G CROWELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870. The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run. The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, 5 28 60 Treasurer.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND. Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe. 7 9 th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Fall Trotting Meeting to commence MONDAY, September 7th. Entries to close WEDNESDAY, September 2d. For particulars, see posters.

No. 1, $250—Horses 6 years old or under, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $175 to first, $75 to second horse.

No. 2, $400—Open to all horses, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $300 to first, $100 to second.

No 3 $300—Open to all double teams, mile heats 3 in 5; $200 to first, $100 to second team.

No. 4 $500—Horses that have not trotted in 2 25 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 in harness; $300 to first, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

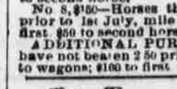
No. 5, $200—Horses that have not beaten 2 30 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $150 to first, $50 to second horse.

No. 6, $200—Horses that have not beaten 2 30 prior to 1st July, mile heat 3 in 5 to wagons; $150 to first, $50 to second horse.

No 7, $175—Horses that have not beaten 2 45 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness: $125 to first, $50 to second horse.

No. 8, $150—Horses that have not beaten 3 minutes prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $100 to first, $50 to second horse

ADDITIONAL PURSE—No 9, $150—Horses that have not beaten 2 50 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to wagons; $100 to first, $50 to second horse. 9 1 2t



POINT BREEZE PARK.—Entries for the Fall Meeting will close TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 138 South FOURTH Street. 9 1 1t

PLANCHETTE.

THE GREAT MYSTERY,

Is endorsed by Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE and many other of the great intellects of the country

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Ho! Good friend! Are you a Dyspeptic? Have you a miserable feeling of "goneness" before you have had your dinner, and of general wretchedness after you have swallowed it? Have you forty other distressing symptoms, each one worse than the other?

Well, come along then, you are the man. Here is the cure!

"Get a nice piece of beef, and give it to a hungry dog; the long-legged est dog you can find. Then start him off on a full run; and go after him with all your might, until he drops it."

In doing this a few times you promote your activity to such an extent that you will cure your dyspepsia. You will probably spoil your clothes, too, but that is no matter, for at our magnificent

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You can get a new suit of clothes for a good deal less than your doctor's bill would be, if you would get cured on the old plan.

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS'., No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 6p

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3msp No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT Classical, Scientific and Commercial School for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY. Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $ 00. NO EXTRAS. Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street. Address, personally or by note, N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal, 18 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT CHESTER, PA., For Boarders Only. The Session commences THURSDAY, September 5. For circulars, apply to Jas H. Orne, Esq., No. 626 Chesnut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Chesnut street, or to COL. THEODORE HYATT, 8 28 12t President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14sf

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia. The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868. Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa. Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 6 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF St. Francisan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land surveying apparatus furnished grads. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra $10. References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner of SEVENTEENTH and MARKET Streets, hitherto under my care, will be reopened Sept. 14 under the charge of CHAS. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 26 12t] JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to 8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets. The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A., 8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA. Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

MISS ELIZA H. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 22 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE. The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D. 8 27 1m Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their school for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7. 9 1 rpth 1m E. & J. ROGERS.

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 264 South FIFTEENTH street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 806 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the elegant double front residence with large lot, all modern improvements, grapery, etc.; No. 1915 GREEN Street. Inquire on the premises or at No. 1108 CHESNUT Street. 8 29 3t

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FOR RENT, PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St., FOR STORE OR OFFICE. ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

EXCURSIONS.

DOWN RIVER. At 8 o'clock A. M. from ARCH STREET WHARF, steamer PERRY continues her DAILY TRIPS from Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, Bombay Hook, and Smyrna. Returning in the evening. Delightful daily excursion. 8 28 6t*

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 8 26 1m4p*

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street. First door above Chesnut street. 6 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 26p

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

As I walked home from the theatre last night the fragrant mash of the leaves beneath my feet was a reminder that the last evening of summer had vanished, and that the papers were not premature in announcing the commencement of the theatrical fall and winter season.

In truth, last evening and yesterday afternoon included two or three dramatic events about which it may not be out of place to say something. In the first place Mrs. Lander appeared at the Broadway Theatre as "Queen Elizabeth," supported by the Mr. J. H. Taylor, who, as the "Earl of Essex," has worthily won great popularity. In the second place, Miss Maggie Mitchell opened Wood's Museum in the evening with the new play of *Loreley*, the museum having previously been opened, however, by the Galton *opera bouffe* company, at two o'clock, in two Offenbachian vaudevilles, for they are scarcely better. These *operettas* I did not hear, and consequently cannot speak of them, but Mr. Barnum made a speech, the substance of which was a repetition of what he has lately been publishing in cards, in support of his successor, Mr. Wood. It is understood that P. T. Barnum is the back-bone of the establishment in short, and that he has enough backbone of his own left to humbug the public through another half century and then publish a book informing his readers what fools they were. Everything that was left out of the fire in Barnum's late tumble-down shanty, has found its appropriate place in Wood's Museum. Of this establishment I have not a word to say in disparagement now that it is turned to so legitimate a use. Its shelves are by no means so full of natural and artificial curiosities as they might be, but then, a new measure is hardly expected to be plethoric in this respect. The building began its career a little more than a year ago, namely, on June 17, 1867, as Banvard's Opera House, opening with *Jenny Lind* and *A Husband for an Hour*. The pretty little theatre was attached to it—it's a wonder Mr. Barnum didn't insist on its being called a "lecture-room," only people are not so prudish here as they are in another city that shall be nameless—is a greater improvement upon the old one than can be imagined. As for the play of *Loreley*, when I say that it is *Fanchon* and *Little Barefoot* both put together under another title, I give as graphic a description of it as I am able. Kelly & Leon's, and the San Francisco Minstrels likewise, reopened last night in their respective halls, the former producing "Barber Blue," and the latter "Barber Brown." Speaking of the "Only Leon" artistically, and not humanly, he is one of the wonders of the age. I might write an entire letter about him if I chose, and I am surprised he didn't "take" in Philadelphia. It is not astonishing that he calls himself the "Only." Few real prima donnas wear more magnificent dresses than he. Upon the negro minstrel stage there is no approach to them, and his stage jewels are admitted to be among the finest and most expensive in the United States. Of the performances of "Barber Blue" and "Barber Brown" I can say nothing, the dense nature of the audience disabling me, at the late hour I arrived, from getting more than a glimpse every ten minutes of the stage. The house at the Broadway Theatre, in honor of Mrs. Lander, was equally crowded, and that lady was awarded a reception as warm as the weather and much more inspiriting. Stimulated by the applause, the like of which she seldom receives here, or, indeed, in any other city where I have heard her since her return to the stage, she acted with her utmost tenderness and utmost vigor, and proved herself what her theatrical sisters and brothers pronounce her, "immense." Another dramatic event is going to occur to-night. It is the *debut* at the Stadt Theatre of Mr. Hermann Hendricks, the distinguished German actor, in the *role* of the "Duke Albrecht," in the German historical and scenic tragedy of that name. His second appearance is to be as "William Tell." The music stores are full of his pictures. The German population is full of his praise, and report says that he is paid $1000 per night. I hope he is.

If Newark will not feel offended at being spoken of as a suburb of New York, I might say that a singular experiment is going to be tried there this afternoon. A Mr. Frank Vesley there has invented a patent safety coffin. He claims that any one who happens to be buried therein alive could make his way out of both the coffin and the grave on the return of his vital powers. Accordingly, he proposes to allow himself to be buried to-morrow in the usual way, and to remain in that condition for the space of two hours. At the expiration of that interval he proposes to resurrect himself, and to come forth unaided and uninjured. He has invited the State, county, and city officials to be present, and also the ubiquitous reporter, all of whom have promised to witness his obsequies with interest and pleasure.

Of course, all Philadelphia knows by this time that the late dance-house keeper, John Allen, graphically introduced to the public by Mr. Oliver Dyer as the Wickest Man in New York, closed up his dance-house at midnight on Saturday, never to reopen it more. Indeed, the only wonder is that the news has not been telegraphed across the cable, and that his Sunday speech has not by this time winged its way on the lightning to the uttermost parts of the earth. So far as as worldly prosperity goes, I am convinced that after the ventilation and gratuitous advertisement Mr. Allen has enjoyed, he might make a fortune by lecturing on "Rum und Religion." If Mr. Dyer saw in him the materials for a good paying sensational article, few of Mr. Dyer's brother-writers will feel disposed to find fault with him for working Allen up into a slashing magazine paper. That the life of a private man should be hacked and hewed and pulled to pieces for the mere sake of manufacturing a spicy magazine article, is a fact which I fear few magazine writers are casuists enough to care about discountenancing. If Brown can get $20 a page instead of $15, by working some hitherto undiscovered or unexplored vein, no one whose opinion is worth a jot will blame Brown, but amidst envy, will admire his unparalleled audacity. I suppose this is the secret of John Allen's being put into a magazine, and if the magazinist's remarks had a tendency to remind him that the lamp held out to burn, so much the better for the lamp and John Allen too. A regular noonday prayer meeting has been established in his recent den, and there is no knowing but that the religious interest awakened there may be the nucleus of a revival. The lamp has held out to burn for John Allen for seventeen years now, and if he ever wanted to intimate that he was aware of the illumination now was the time. The stories that are told about this man of sin and penitence represent him in rather favorable contrast to the people, who have never had so much to be forgiven. But to speak the honest truth, and drop all "chaff" and sensation, his case is simply one of those numerous ones where a person religiously trained and born with naturally strong religious instincts falls away from the religion of his youth, and, through all the vices of maturity, retains a hankering after it which nothing else in this world will gratify.

Among theatrical mention I ought to have remembered that Mr. William Wheatley retired yesterday from all connection with Niblo's in particular, and theatrical pursuits in general. Mr. Wheatley is not so young looking as he used to be when he was one of the managers of the old Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. He is fair, fat, and—shall we say forty? The days when, at that theatre, he revived the dear old dramas in which Dolman, and Clarke, and Shewell, and John Gilbert, and Mrs. Drew, and Emma Taylor, and himself took part, are still delightful to remember, and I don't believe that Philadelphia has had such a group of good actors since. We have not got them here—except at Wallack's, and that don't open until the latter part of next month.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest else where, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 818 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 660 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IN ADVANCE.—Charles Stokes & Co. are always in advance of all competitors in *style*, in *material*, and in *trimmings*, in the Clothing made at their celebrated establishment. The best Pantaloon Cutter in the Union. 824 Chesnut street.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, at Cape May, has still a large number of guests, and promises to remain open this season later than usual. Their band of music will not be dispensed with for the present.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE FOR GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

BROWN—DILLON.—On the 29th of August, 1868, by the Rev. Thomas Fox, Mr. FRANCIS BROWN to Miss LIZZIE E. DILLON, both of the Falls of Schuylkill.

PAULLIN—MACDONALD.—On the 30th of August, by Rev. I. P. Hornberger, Mr. STEPHEN PAULLIN to Miss LYDIA MACDONALD, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BUERKLEY.—On the 30th ultimo, GEORGE F. BUERKLEY, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the America Fire Engine Company; the R. D. of the Fire Department; the Eagle Council, No. 19 O. of U. A. M., of which he was a member; also the Wingohocking Tribe, No. 23, and Powhatan Tribe, No. 48, Improved O. of R. M., on whose excursion he was hurt, and the Republican Club of the Eleventh Ward, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 519 St. John street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

CANTWELL.—On the 30th instant, Mrs. MARGARET CANTWELL, wife of Michael Cantwell, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 212 Union street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

KERR.—This morning, FRANK HEBERTON, son of Frank and Mary H. Kerr, aged 3 months.

MULQUEEN.—Suddenly, Mrs. MARY MULQUEEN, wife of John Mulqueen, of Brooklyn, and daughter of Thomas and Elisabeth Finley, of this city.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 976 N. Fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 2d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

VARE.—On the 29th ultimo, after a short illness, HENRY VARE, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, Centreville, near Camden, N. J. To proceed to Bethel Burying Ground.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

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FOR SALE AT 87 1-2, AND Accrued interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY. January and July.

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Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 8 29 2m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,

8 1 30s TREASURER.

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E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

8 8 tuf rp PHILADELPHIA.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, . . $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
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NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

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A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wai-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and it is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are expeditiously quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. mber 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

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RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,

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Warranted Permanently Cured.
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Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3mdp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEJOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5 4

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 829 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 30 5p

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, And Accrued Interest.

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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

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With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

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$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS, Either Coupon or Registered,

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A Liberal Difference allowed.
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QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 25 3p

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

FIFTH EDITION

FOREIGN.

The English Election Canvass—John Bright's Address to His Constituents.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—John Bright publishes to-day a long and eloquent address to the voters of the city of Birmingham. He gives his views on nearly all the great questions at issue, and explains to his constituents the defects of the late reform bill. He reviews at large the question of suffrage, and repeats his desire for such an extension of the franchise as will call into exercise more of the enlightened intelligence of the country.

He denounces the principle of three-cornered constituencies as applied to Birmingham, and says he believes the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church would strengthen both the cause of Christianity and the constitution of the country; and closes by announcing himself as the champion of the principles above set forth, and offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons at the approaching general election.

FROM VERMONT.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Progress of the Election.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 1.—The election is passing off quietly. The Democrats are working very hard. The vote in this city will be close, but the Republicans are confident of a small majority. A split among Republicans over the State's Attorney for the county may throw that office into the hands of the Democrats.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	12 3/4	Pac. M. S. Co.	101 3/4
N. Y. and E. R.	48 3/4	West. Union Tele.	34 1/2
Ph. and Read. R.	90 3/4	Toledo & Wabash	53 1/2
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85 1/2	Mil. & St. Paul com.	77 1/2
Cle. & Pittsb'g R.	86 1/2	Adams Express	48
Chi. and N. W. com	84 1/2	Wells Fargo Exp.	25 1/2
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84 1/2	U. S. Express Co.	41 1/2
Chi. and R. I. R.	101 1/2	Tennessee 6s, new	62 1/2
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	108 1/4	Gold	145

Market dull.

BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY.—The following is the business statement of the Assistant Treasurer, at Philadelphia, for the month of August, 1868:—

CR.

Balances on hand at this date		$9 218,712 11
Receipts during the month, viz.:—		
Aug. 31. Account General Treasury (including Customs	$2,651,775 31	
Post Office Fund	167 44 45	
Disbursers' Fund	1 051,694 53	
		3 889 887 79
Total		$13,099 6 9 41

DR.

Payments during the month, viz.:—		
Aug. 31. Account General Treasury	$4,857,382 14	
Post Office	81 82 17	
Interest	163 670 44	
Disbursers	582,61 1 64	
Total		5,685 492 28
Balance at close of business this day		$7,414,117 03

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 31. Balance due depositors at this date	$12,100
Repayment to depositors	1 300
Balances due to depositors	11,100
Currency redeemed during month	216,231

C. McKIBBIN, Assistant Treasurer.

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, August 31,

THEIR FIRST IMPORTATIONS OF

FALL DRESS GOODS,

Comprising the most desirable European Novelties,

WHICH THEY PROPOSE TO OFFER

AT POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 18 tuths[4p PHILADELPHIA

FALL. 1868. FALL.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Are now receiving daily,

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE ATTENTION. 6 23 rp

A MARVELLOUS PLANT.

The Mexican "Maguey"—How it Grows and How the Beverage "Pulque" is Manufactured.

Kane O'Donnel writes to the New York *Tribune* from Ometusco, as follows:—

No account of Mexico can well omit a notice of its common vegetable wonder, the maguey. Indeed, this maguey is an estate in itself. As truly a plant as is my cabbage, it carries its blossoms to the height of twenty-five feet, leaving a vegetable mass fifteen, sixteen or seventeen feet below. There it seems to sit upon the earth, throwing out great, hard root leaves. These leaves are thick and fibrous, are indented with savage spines, and taper to a sharp point after four feet of growth. Right in their centre is an erect, bulb-shaped sheath, growing to a point. This is the heart of the maguey which, once cut out, upsprings the famous wine of agave, that for generations untold, has been the favorite food and tipple of Indian Mexico. The bloom of the plant is a panicle with numerous flowers in tufts. Humboldt classes it with the pineapple tribe, which, at all events, suggests its superficial nature; but Lindley has placed it with the Agaves in the Amaryllis tribe, and there it remains. The whole appearance of the maguey is formidable. Not every one likes it, but so much the worse for their tastes, for the maguey is nature itself. Painters would find it hard to adapt it into their landscapes, yet it makes a fine field, a noble plain, and an interesting scene, nevertheless. What would Yankee growers of such overgrown grasses as wheat, rye, and corn say to this Aztec giant, one of whose children has more strength than a whole field of corn; whose life is fifteen years, and never quite dies out till it has nourished; whose stiff leaves and tough blossoms are a posy of the earthquake, or specimens of volcanic coquetry.

Journeying in the Apam country, I have come across very large plantations of this pulque plant, or, to speak botanically, the Agave Mexicana. The habitation of the maguey is chiefly in the plateau of Anahuac, whereof the City of Mexico is capital. The best vineyards of the agave wine are in the famous plains of Apam. One of the largest haciendas of this country is at Ometusco. Hence it is that I send you my notes of this many-sided vegetable inspired, it may be, with some of its mother-milk, fresh from the *tinacual*. In a pulque farm the tinacual has the same place relatively as a milk-house has in a dairy. It is a long room, ranged on either side with deep and ample cow skins, set in wooden frames, into which cow skins are poured the juice of the maguey. The process of extracting and fermenting the pulque is simple enough. When the maguey is of ripe age, or when its stalk is about to spring out, its central leaves, forming a sort of cabbage-heart, are cut out. Into the hollow thus made in the middle of the plant *aguamiel*, or honey-water, filters through as into a large round jar, which has to be emptied twice or three times a day, or the liquor will run over. The *tlachiguero*, or pulque gatherer, is provided with a long calabash, broad at the bottom, and narrow at the top, and perforated either way. This he broadly inserts into the plant, and applying his mouth to the top, fills his calabash by suction of air, then lets its contents out into a hog skin, after which he scrapes the hollow of the maguey with a sharp iron, so that its pores may perspire freshly with honey-water. This aguamiel, which has so strong a saccharine principle that sugar is made out of it, is the infant pulque. Not, however, for some time does it change to the milky color which distinguishes the wine of Agave, and not until it is mixed with some old ferment, and allowed to rest, does it become the pulque which every morning is so much enjoyed by thirsty bibbers in the pulquerios of the capital. In the tinacual it is passed from hogskin to hogskin, until it reaches the required degree of ferment. The wooden saucer full which the haciendado gave me was somewhat sweet and thick, with an exquisite ferment, the like of which is not appreciable in the most of liquors. It was exceedingly refreshing to thirst and recreative of it. I did not distinguish that "ancient and fishy-like smell" which a delicate order of travelers describe as hardly bearable, but I suppose the old liquor of the shops contains more or less of it, without offering, however, to the curious drinker anything which a sensible taste will find it impossible to take.

The best pulque, though, is not reputed sweet. The mass of it sours upon acquaintance; but this sourness is combined with an alcohol which stimulates thirst, and thus is pulque maintained in the affections of the people. Tlachique, made out of a wild and immature plant, is esteemed the least of the pulques; *pulque fino* is the best. Taken in excess the liquor disorders the mind and sours the temper, and accordingly I hear it said that it causes more quarrels proportionably than brandy or beer. Yet this is told of a liquor which seems at first draught a natural milk-wine, harmless as the brew of dandelion. Alcohol, mucilage, sugar, acetic acid, and traces of lime and potash are found in pulque; nothing seems to convict it of being a poison. To export it is impossible, as fermentation and breakage, or a complete spoil are the results of bottling. Some time ago it was said that 80,000 bottles were daily drank in the city, and this number quoted as proof of a general sobriety; but I fear the figures are a number of years stale. Juices of pine-apple, strawberries, oranges, and other fruits are mixed with pulque, and form what are known as compnestos or composite drinks. So much for the manner and disposition of this remarkable product. Not quite so national in its use as chocolate, it is far more popular in the district of the maguey. If the worst effects of its habitual drinking are seen in the souring of visages it is bad enough. Pulque, poverty, and indolence, are very near together, as I had occasion to see in my recent visit to one of the lowest populations of the country. But, though the mixing of pulque with other alcoholized drinks is maddening, the frightful forms of drunkenness are foreign to Mexico. As a fluid accompaniment of the poor Mexican's every meal, pulque is as much a home drink here as ale and beer are in Europe.

About fifty million pounds' weight of pulque are introduced into Mexico annually, and about one quarter of this amount into the City of Puebla. The value of pulque estates is estimated in round numbers at fifteen millions. In the year 1858, one hundred and ninety thousand animals passed the garitas of Mexico laden with pulque. Since that time war has followed war; the roads leading to the city have been blockaded; at last the city itself has been besieged, and the nectareous supplies of a pulque-drinking population cruelly cut off. It was no longer ago than during the siege endured by Marquez and enforced by Porfirio Diaz that the people of the *Ciudad leal* cried out as much from thirst as from hunger. Even then the humor of the people had vent in a well-remembered doggerel, which I translate for you as one of the most instructive facetiæ of pulque, and a choice relic of the days of topsy-turvey:—

Since pulque's fallen short, the drinkers only sigh:
The shame-faced dealers offer beer, but still the folks keep dry.
The vacant pulquerias are plagued with noiseless cearth;
No wonder, since that soul is gone, the milky fount of mirth.
'Tis like a graveyard now where once was pleasure bought;
The people have no comfort now since pulque's fallen short.
Early on every morning, King Pulque drove his wain,
With all his mule bells ringing and pleasure in his train;
The donkeys and their drivers were busy once and spry,
But now they're all so down in the mouth, it makes a toper sigh.
The famous good Tlamapa, Ometusco, San Bartolo,
And even Tlachiasco, are quite gone by the bowl;
E'en cheap Jepache's very rare—and, speaking frankly here,
Pucheros are no longer made—they only offer beer.
Delicious nectar cheering, old Montezuma's tipple,
Brave beverage and merry, bring back your snowy ripple.
See in what surly humor are those who loved you well:
Our houses are in mourning clad, and sad are those that sell.

Some of the foregoing names will suggest themselves as hacienda titles describing the most popular sources and kinds of pulque. The style and nomenclature of the pulque shops is still more curious, exhibiting to what heights of poetry and enthusiasm the ready sale of a popular beverage will carry a prosperous dealer. If the alien comer desires to partake a pious libation, I can recommend nothing better than the Pulqueria de Espiritu-Santo; but if his tastes are wild I advise him to take a pull at the Ancient Tiger. On the road to Velasco one gets bad pulque for all that the sign over the shop invites him in so many words to come to Paradise. There was an inspired pulque vender in the City of Montezuma who called his shop the Little Wheel, and effectually christened its vats Terrible, Seven-Killer, Early Riser, and Weeper, and, though I cannot fully vouch for it, yet I venture to believe that he had three or four pet cocks crowing there every hour, as is the custom with dashing pulquereros such as I have seen hard by the Apam country.

Pulque is as old as Popocatapetl. Anahuac was once inhabited by giants, and when the Toltees wanted to get rid of them they feasted them with pulque, and then fell upon them. So runs one legend. But a likelier story is that Xochitl, daughter of Papantzin, discovered the aguamiel, and presenting it to the Toltec King, won his heart, and subsequently gave him a son, who was gratefully named Meconetzin, or the son of the maguey. Long before the conquest penitents used to whip themselves with the fibers of the plant, and show them bloody to their gods. More than this, the maguey was a sort of ready armory for the warlike Aztecs who rushed into battle "holding in the right hand keen daggers of the *itle*," as Mr. Rca Barcena relates in verse. With the fibers, both fine and coarse, of the maguey, the Mexicans of the time of Cortes made dresses, saudals, ropes, whips, slings, shields, and much more, and used its leaves to tile their roofs. Its ashes made lye; its root soap; its leaves utensils; its skin a durable paper, used by their artists in feather and gold. Sugar, pulque, and mescal, they also made from the plant, which was also good as a medicine. Indeed, no radically new use of the magney has been made by the descendants of the old Aztecs. Its fiber is made into thread, twine, rope, bags, sometimes paper, and the root and under leaves of the plant are used by simple folk for soap and medicine. The famous jenequin fiber of Yucatan comes from the maguey, and besides pulque, mescal, and aguardiente, are extracted from it. Sugar and vinegar are also among its products.

There seems to be no end to the possible uses or the patent resources of this immense plant. In the plains of Apam there are thirty varieties, only a few of which are good for pulque, and the chief of these is the magney manso, which grows to the height of three meters and a half. The principal magney grounds are the Llanos de Apam which comprise parts of Mexico, Puebla Tlascala; but in the dry and barren parts of Oaxaca, Queretaro, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Tehuantepec, San Luis, and Tamaulipas, it may also be found. The famous Apam region contains, according to an authentic statistician, Don Manuel Payno, no less than six hundred square leagues of cultivated and wild magueys. The *maguey de pita* yields abundantly the Yucatan *jenequin* for ship ropes, upon which hand and steam machines are now at work. From the *maguey verdi* come the mescal and tequila, one a winish alcohol, and the other a gin, made in Jalisco and Gaudalajara. But by far the best use of the magney is to be found in its noble fiber. Don Manuel Payno long ago observed that when the railroad from Mexico to Vera Cruz is completed the Ixtle of Apam plains will bear export of greater value than the jenequin of Yucatan. Ixtle, a finer fiber, supplying threads for harness and shoes, was at last data, worth in England, £25 per ton, while jenequin was worth £20. The fact that Senor Payno was once Secretary of the Mexican Treasury lends an interest to his views.

The cultivation of the magney is simple, and it would almost seem rude. Before the old plant dies it leaves about a family of six or eight. After growing two or three years these are taken out of the ground and stripped of leaves excepting the three centre ones. By some rancheros they are immediately transplanted in rows sixteen feet apart; by others, allowed to remain out of the ground for several months, and then transplanted, in order to prevent a certain worm entering the plant to kill it, which the worm is supposed to do upon immediate transplanting. Between magney rows various grains are sown if the land permits. No extreme of weather affects the hardihood of the magney, except when the plant is yielding its own *elixir vitæ*. At the end of four years some few haciendadoes prune away the prickles of the plant, and tear out four or five of its leaves to improve, but I fancy this usage, along with others connected with the plant, is alike boorish and cruel. The magney, however, will stand anything, as witness its uprooting and excision. A magney takes from 8 to 15 years to arrive at the productive period, and yields liquor from 20 days to 6 months, and from 1500 to 4000 pounds. Over 2000 magueys can be planted in a caballeria of land, each of them yielding at least $5 profit, so that, according to the excellent judgment of Mr. Payne, to whom I am indebted for many of the figures, a plantation of magueys gives, at a very low calculation, 80 per cent. per annum of profit. It is worth noting that on the magney grows the large yellow worm, eaten as magney butter by the Indians, and at one time by no less a personage than the Emperor Maximilian.

The magney, is, in fact, an estate in itself. It is a fruitful mother of marvels—perhaps altogether the most remarkable plant in the world. What is the value of its milk as a "nourisher in life's feast," is still among the mysteries. Coffee, mate, beer, pulque, wine, rum, aguardiente, tobacco, opium, hemp, betel, cocoa, and what not, are supposed to supply mankind with a necessary Lethe, wherein the race steeps itself only to wake up refreshed at last, according to an admirable semi-sophism of the late Hon. John A. Andrew. But those who have been graduated quite out of the circumstances of these creature comforts will doubtless set no price upon pulque, even if a maguey's heart has to be taken out to yield it. The plant is to be prized for its mighty sinew, and it would not be wonderful if, over and above its capacity as a wine-bearer, the magney should yet turn out to be the greatest resource of Mexico after mining. Not enough experiment has been tried to determine the utmost utility of this world's plant; and along with the sinewy nopal, it still invites the inventor and the man of enterprise.

POLITICAL.

—Judge Carter, of Ohio, always a Democrat, declares for the Republican ticket. He says:—"I am ready at all times to advocate and defend, by speech and deed, the principles by which the heart and mind of the nation were actuated in thwarting the designs of secession and repelling the invasions of treason. These are the principles which do now, and will ever, preserve us a nation; and the election of Grant and Colfax, I am convinced, will sustain and maintain them."

—The ladies of Sturgis, Mich., threaten to steal a march on the male voters of that town. They have discovered that the law of the State gives the right to vote in school meetings to "all taxable persons" twenty-one years of age, who have resided three months in the district. Assuming that women are persons, nineteen ladies of the district have called a caucus of all taxable women preparatory to the school meeting, proposing to their taxed sisters that they assert their right.

—The Albany *Journal*, reviewing the political situation in this State, says:—From what we know, we feel justified in assuring our friends that "All is well!" If the work begun is pushed to completion, and if every town, where but little has yet been done, shall do what is needful, the Democracy will not only be overwhelmed in the nation, as they expect to be, but whipped in this State, where they have the presumption to hope for success.

—One of the compliments bestowed by the Mobile *Register* upon the Northern Democracy is, that a Rebel soldier can talk with a Northern Democrat upon political subjects with as much assurance of sympathy and common aim and purpose, as he could feel in talking with one of his old comrades in arms.

—A prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade has publicly announced his desire to bet any sum from $5000 to $25,000, that Grant and Colfax will be next President and Vice-President of the United States, and has offered to wait ten days for a taker, but has found no person ready to accept his terms.

—Vallandigham is not keeping his word. He said, in a speech at Dayton, August 2, 1862:—"If it (the war) is successful in maintaining the Constitution and restoring the Union, I will make a full, open, explicit confession that I was wrong—utterly, totally wrong—and will retire to private life the residue of my days."

—Gentlemen from North Carolina who have arrived in Washington, report the feeling throughout the State in favor of Grant and Colfax as continually gaining strength, and that the example of Judge Pearson is being followed by many leading men. An immense mass meeting is to be held at Raleigh on the 16th of September.

—The Newark *Daily Advertiser* is confident the Republicans will carry New Jersey. The *Advertiser* is politically the best posted paper in New Jersey.

—The next fatal case of sun-stroke will be administered by the Tanners to the son of old Blair. Time, 3d of November.

—Brick Pomeroy says intemperance steals away his brains. It makes a poor haul.

—The key to Democratic prosperity—the skeleton key.

ORTON'S PREPARATION.

THE APPETITE FOR TOBACCO DESTROYED!

LEAVE OFF CHEWING AND SMOKING THE POISONOUS WEED, TOBACCO!

One box of ORTON'S PREPARATION is *warranted* to destroy the appetite for tobacco in any person, no matter how strong the habit may be.

IF IT FAILS IN ANY CASE THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. It is almost impossible to break off from the use of tobacco by the mere exercise of the will. Something is needed to assist nature in overcoming a habit so firmly rooted; with the help of the Preparation there is not the least trouble. Hundreds have used it who are willing to bear witness to the fact that ORTON'S PREPARATION completely destroys the appetite for tobacco, and leaves the person as *free from any desire for it as before he commenced its use. It is perfectly safe and harmless in all cases.* The Preparation acts directly upon the same glands and secretions affected by tobacco, and through these upon the blood, *thoroughly* cleansing the poison of tobacco from the system, and thus allaying the *unnatural cravings* for tobacco.

No more Hankering for Tobacco after using Orton's Preparation. Recollect it is warranted. Beware of Counterfeits!

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are a few selected from the multitudinous recommendations in our possession.

[From W. P. Heald, Esq., Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., April 24, 1868.

I hereby certify that I have used tobacco for thirty years past, and for the last fifteen years I have used *two pounds* per month. I have made attempts to leave off at different times. I have left off one year at a time, but always continued to hanker for it until I used Orton's Preparation, which has completely cured me of the appetite for tobacco. I would recommend all who are affected with this terrible habit to try the preparation, which will certainly cure if the directions are followed.

W. P. HEALD.

[From E. W. Adkins Knoxville, Tenn.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1867.

This is to certify that I had used tobacco to such an extent that my health had become greatly impaired and my whole system deranged and broken down. In June, 1867, I purchased *one* box of Orton's Preparation, and after using it I found that I was completely cured. I have not had any hankering or desire for tobacco since using the Preparation. I believe it to be all that it is recommended and I would advise all who wish to quit the use of tobacco to try one box of Orton's Preparation. E. W. ADKINS.

[From John Morrill, Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., March 31, 1868.

This is to certify that I have used tobacco for 18 years; have tried many times to leave off, but have suffered so much from a dizziness in my head, and gnawing at my stomach, that I have soon given up the trial. A short time since a friend induced me to try Orton's Preparation (sold by you). I have done so, and am completely cured. I did not in the least hanker after tobacco, either to smoke or chew, after I began to use the Preparation. JOHN MORRILL.

Price of Orton's Preparation Five Dollars per box, forwarded to any part of the country, post-paid, on receipt of price. Money sent by mail at our risk. Address C. B. COTTON, Proprietor, Box No. 1748 Portland, Maine.

REFERENCES.

We, the undersigned, have had personal dealings with C. B. Cotton, and have found him a reliable and fair dealing man, and believe his statements deserving the confidence of the public:—

S. B. Richardson, Rev. J. S. Green, Dr. S. B. Gowell Portland, Me.; Charles H. Borrill Biddeford, Me.; E. H. Boyle, Att'y, Belfast, Me.; Alonzo Barnard Bangor, Me.; Wm. O. Sweet, Esq., West Mansfield, Mass.; H. M. Boynton, East Acworth, N. H.; M. Quimby, Saint Johnsville, N. Y. 8 29 6t

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PERUVIAN SYRUP Is Pleasant to take.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.

Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to invigorate the debilitated system by supplying the blood with its Life Element—IRON, thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

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FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
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The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

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A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227 No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
PEREIRE.....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26 † No. 58 BROADWAY.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

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BELLONA.
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WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
2 26 † BOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

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The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
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From Pier No. 37 East River.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street,
For steerage passage to [2 26 †
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON (S. C.) DIRECT.—The Steamship PROMETHEUS is now receiving freight at Pier 18 S. Wharves, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M.

For freight apply to
8 28 4t EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
No. 2 DOCK Street wharf.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabin $80 and $70, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 3 26†

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26† E. CUNARD.

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BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Delaware street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steamboat Line.—The steamboat ALICE FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf | Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 29, 10 A.M | Saturday, Aug. 29, 2 P.M
Sunday, August 30, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.

Monday, Aug. 31,	11 A.M	Monday, Aug 31,	3 P.M
Tuesday, Sept	1, 12 M	Tuesday, Sept.	1, 4 P.M
Wednesday, "	2, 12 M	Wednesday, "	2, 4 P.M
Thursday "	3, 1 P.M	Thursday, "	3, 5 P.M
Friday, "	4, 1½ P.M	Friday, "	4, 5½ P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 30, and 5 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 6 11 tf

INTERNAL REVENUE.

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FROM $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT
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DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
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Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
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DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to south ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours

WOMEN IN INDIA.

Theodore Parker Among the "Baboos."

"Carleton" writes from Calcutta to the Boston *Journal*:—

"One of the most painful contrasts in the world is that between the condition of woman in America and India. Caste here holds them in its unrelenting grasp, with all the concentrated despotism of the ages. Woman cannot rise, because caste holds her down. The immobility of the Hindoos, their slowness to feel the tides of time, to be moved by the mighty pulsations of this century, though in contact with the civilization of England, is comprehended in this one sentence:—'As our fathers did, so do we.' For twenty-five hundred years they have carried the stone to mill in one end of the meal bag because their fathers did.

"To comprehend the condition of the highest classes of Hindoo women, look for a moment at native society—to the Baboos or wealthy princes and merchants—men worth anywhere from $100,000 to $1,000,000. The Baboos themselves are educated. They speak English as well as Bengali and Hindostani. You will find all the new books published in England in their houses. Open the daily papers of Calcutta and you will read that Baboo Jodoonath Ghose is to give a lecture on the 'Wants of India,' or that Baboo Doorga Chuen Law offers to give $25 000 to the Hooghly College to establish scholarships, the nominations to remain in the hands of himself and his descendants. The Baboos are exceedingly anxious to have their sons educated, not in Bengali alone, but in English, and all of the high class Hindoos speak the English language.

"A lady who was in one of the Baboos' houses to-day said that she noticed, among other volumes on a book shelf, such works as Beeton's Universal Knowledge, Euclid, Algebra, Blackstone, Selections of British poets, Cowper's Poems, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Irvine's works, Pickwick, and many others, besides newspapers and magazines.

"Education has made great progress among the natives. There are several newspapers published in Bengali, which discuss the questions of the hour with ability—with as much vigor of thought as their English contemporaries. In a recent number the *Dueca Prokash* objected to the plan of founding a university for Bengali vernacular, because suitable books could not be obtained; because the native could not acquire a superior education in an institution where English is not taught; because natives preferred to study English; because the Government was just now crippled for money.

"The discussion of English politics and English management in India are intelligible and creditable. I might make this plain by quotations from the *Bigyapunee* and also the *Gramoarla*. These three papers are published in the Bengali language. In Hindostani there is the *Ukbar Awn*, which has an excellent editorial on traveling—its advantages, showing in connection that the Hindoos stay at home in the women's apartments when they ought to be abroad, informing their minds by coming in contact with the world. These men, who have thus moved up into the atmosphere of civilization, are beginning to feel that they stand alone. Their wives are where the women of India have been ever since the jolly god Krishna broke the hearts of the milk-maids, and turned the whole female sex to himself.

"To comprehend domestic life among the Hindoos, let us take a look at one of their homes. The family is patriarchal. The father is the head, his sons bring their wives home, one after another, the women having apartments by themselves. The Hindoo word for the woman's apartment is *zenanna*. The women of the household mingle freely together, but John never sees the wife of his brother Joseph. Six or eight families and three or four generations are sometimes seen under one roof, and when the house becomes thus populous, the head of the household has quite as much as he can attend to in settling family troubles. Think of the life of these women. They are wholly ignorant; they know not a letter of their language. Why should a woman learn to read? What good would come of it? They cannot go upon the street. If they go to visit a neighbor, it must be in a close palankeen, their faces veiled. They know nothing except family gossip; they cannot do the plainest sewing. The little towhead on the lowest seat of an infant school in America, making patchwork, can use the needle more deftly than most of the wives of these millionaire Baboos.

"Think of your little rosy-cheeked darling who climbs upon your knees for her good night kiss, being affianced in marriage at the age of five, and at twelve being a bride, shut up for the rest of her days with nothing to do—no knitting work, no bed quilts to make, no knowledge of needlework; surrounded with books, yet not knowing a letter; her room a blank wall; her daily duties for the remainder of life being the performance of daily *paojas*—a worship of a little brass or stone image in the form of a monkey, or a figure with six arms and four faces; hanging flowers round its neck, sprinkling it with water, bowing before it, walking round it, talking to it as little girls talk to their dolls; lighting little wax tapers; nothing but this, except to dandle her children, bring food to the husband, and eat her own, and rearrange the fold of cloth which answers for a garment; doing this and sleeping the rest of the time, from morning till night, from night till morning, through the twenty-four hours, the weeks, the months, the years, from childhood to old age! Such is the daily unvarying life of the Hindoo women of the upper class.

"The Baboos, who read Shakespeare, who know what is going on in America even to the rappings of the spirits, who will discuss the Theism of Theodore Parker with you, are beginning to feel that there is an awkward gap in their system of life. The Hindoo upper classes are too intellectual to be grossly sensual. Baboos repudiate Brigham Young. They are not polygamists—are fond of their wives, treat them with respect, and love their children, especially if there are sons. But there is no Eve in their paradise. They come home from the counting-house when their day's work is done, read a play from Shakespeare or an article from *Blackwood*, or Longfellow's last poem, and then comes the painful reflection that the wife, so far as all this is concerned, is an idiot.

"Many of the Baboos are now anxious to have their wives educated; but the women, knowing nothing of the sweets of knowledge, as a rule, manliest but little desire to obtain an education. Yet they are very desirous of learning embroidery. Those who have undertaken to do something towards raising the women of this land from their degradation have seized upon this, and are using it to great advantage.

* * * "The Baboos have given up idols, and the Shasters, and have for themselves accepted Theodore Parker. Some are Pantheists, others Deists. I am informed by those who are intimate with the educated Hindoos, that no modern writings have exercised a greater influence than those of Theodore Parker. It involves no loss of caste to believe in him, but to become a Christian, to attend the church and receive the rite of baptism, to believe in Jesus as a Saviour, is to become an apostate, unclean and impure. No man can become a Christian without being cast off by his dearest friends; wife, children, father, mother, all hate and curse him; but no such consequences follow when idols and Shasters are rejected, and the theology of Mr. Parker is accepted instead. I merely state the fact, leaving it for others to draw whatever conclusions they may arrive at from such phenomena."

A Midnight Ride on a Cow-Catcher.

A writer in the Oneida *Circular* describes a singular adventure:—

"The train was to start at 11·45, and it wanted but a few minutes of the time. As I stood there in the darkness within a few feet of the hissing monster, my heart began to fail me, and I almost resolved to abandon my hazardous undertaking. What if I should lose my hold and be thrown off in front of that crushing mass of machinery? What if there should be something on the track? Such thoughts kept whirling through my mind, and I hesitated. Suddenly the bell rang. Hardly realizing what I did, I hastily left the dark recess and stepped on the heavy framework in front of the engine. By means of a stout leather strap I bound myself on by passing it round my body and under one of the strong bars of the cow-catcher. While I was thus engaged the train had left the depot and with rapidly increasing speed was passing through the city. I had some fears lest some of the flagmen at the street crossing should discover me and signal to the engineer; for I well knew that if H. should become aware of my perilous situation he would stop the train and take me off. My fears were groundless. The strong glare of the headlight directly over me made my position, by contrast, almost invisible to any one in front.

"Passing the last crossing with a rush and a roar, we sped on through the suburbs, and into the open country. The city lights disappeared one by one in the distance, and we were fairly on our way. It was a wild night. The light of the moon struggled with difficulty through the dark clouds which were driven before a strong wind from the southwest. Now and then an opening would illumine the landscape with a sudden burst of silvery light, to be immediately followed by almost total darkness as the heavy cumuli rolled up in masses of inky blackness. The cone of light from the dazzling lens above me would then cut the darkness in its onward rush with startling clearness. Now flashing up the rocky sides of some mountain gorge, illuminating rock, tree and shrub with almost daylight distinctness; anon losing itself in the surrounding darkness as we emerged into the open country beyond; then shooting along the rails ahead, making them look like glistening threads until they disappeared in the darkness beyond.

"Mile after mile we sped along. I had become somewhat used to my strange position, but it required constant attention to prevent my feet from slipping from the lower bar of the frame on which I was standing. At best I had but a partial foothold, and the constant jar of the engine on the short curves would almost throw me off. In passing through the S. mountains the road was very rough and crooked. The ponderous engine bounded along with now and then a sudden side lurch in its seemingly mad effort to plunge into the black chasms which yawned on every side. In one of these sudden movements the buckle of my strap broke, and I was only saved from instant death by wedging my hands between the bars of the cow-catcher and clasping them underneath. I must hold on now for dear life. Once I opened my mouth to scream, in the hope that H. would hear me. A second thought convinced me of the utter uselessness of attempting to make my voice heard at that distance above the roar of the engine. Even when standing on the 'foot board' it was with difficulty that we could hear each other. My only hope was that my stiffening fingers would hold on for the remaining ten miles. An occasional glimpse of the country showed me that we had gone two-thirds of our distance, and had also most fortunately passed the roughest points. Twenty minutes more and I should be safe.

"We have now passed the mountains, and the road became straighter and smoother. As we emerged from the tunnel on the spur of the mountains, I caught sight, far down the line, of the headlight of the C. express. The road is there perfectly straight for three miles, and I had an unobstructed view. Brighter and brighter grew the headlight till it seemed to glare with demoniac fierceness. Although I knew there was no danger, yet the sight of that ponderous creature thundering towards me, sent through me a momentary thrill of horror, and I involuntarily clung closer and closed my eyes as the train rushed past. A long whistle from our own engine announced our approach to L's, and I assure you it was music to my ears. I could not have held on fifteen minutes longer. As the train stopped, I unclasped my benumbed fingers and stepped to the ground, but could not walk three steps, my legs were so stiff from being so long in a cramped position. At last I reached the side of the road and sat down. The moon had long been obscured, and a few heavy drops betokened the coming storm."

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

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EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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MERRICK & SONS,

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Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

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A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 m w f 3m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mananoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mananoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate Stations.

At 5·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 6·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·20 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·29 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·20 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·20 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·20 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points. Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10 t

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing MONDAY, August 31, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7 00 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·05 A. M.

5·00 P. M., Cape May express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $4.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·28 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 548 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25 t GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each bill of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 326 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 6 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 23] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

1 22 t JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia. Fare $3.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and Intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning to Collegeville at 8·27 A. M. and 1 49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·30 and 10·10 P. M., and connects at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M. passing Reading at 4·40 and 7·00 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2 15 and 4 35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas, for sale.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $22 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars. The last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before the departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..... 10·00 A. M.
Fast Line..... 12·00 M.
Erie Express..... 12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and 10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail..... 11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 11·15 P. M.
Accommodation..... 11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express..... 1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1..... 8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail..... 7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9·30 A. M.
Fast Line..... 12·30 P. M.
Lancaster Train..... 5·00 P. M.
Erie Express..... 5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3..3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Day Express..... 5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4 25

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 9·30, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·30 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 8·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—Harding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged by photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
(No. 452 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00

At 3 30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE HARDFISTED.

A "Bruisers' Hill" at Washington Hall—Pretty "Mills" Between Noted and Un-noted Shoulder-Hitters—A Motley Crew of Lookers-on—Description of the Way in which the Men "Toed the Chalk"—Appearance of England's ex-Champion, Jem Ward—Our Curb-stone "Knucks" out in Force—Rags, Filth, Profanity, Tobacco—A Fancy Evening's Entertainment.

All things, says the poet, turn in cycles—times recur and so do circumstances. Be the truth of this what it may, it is yet certain that of late the press has been flooded and the public edified with so many reports of prize-fights and pugilistic encounters that we could readily imagine ourselves back again in the palmy days of quarter staves and square "stand-up and knock-down" mills. Quiet Quaker Philadelphia has not escaped the contagion of this returning appetite for the ring, and within a few months past we have had to chronicle any number of these fisticuff meetings. Indeed, we can boast that we have in our midst some of the most notorious and widely famed shoulder-hitters. Philadelphia "knucks" rival the "knucks" of New York, and just as our merchants cherish an inborn grudge against the merchants of the other city, do our hard-fisted people nurse the enmity against those of the same class in the other metropolis. We have them *semper paratus*—according to the ancient motto—there is no back-down about them, and if any challenge to a "set-to" within the ropes comes to this city it waits not long for a defiant answer.

Well, our Philadelphia plugs amused themselves last evening, in a nice little sparring match, or rather series of matches, at Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. By the hugely flaunting posters stuck upon every fence and dead-wall around town, announcing the time and place of the "mill," we learned that it was tendered as a complimentary benefit to the famed Jem Ward, ex champion of the British prize-ring. This same Ward, for some two or three weeks has been sojourning in the city, and the hosts of his kind insisted on bringing him out publicly to a display of some of his peculiar points. He gratified them, as the little show was to gratify his pocket, and hence the pugilistic spectacle of last evening. The bills also said that a "host of talent" would appear, and we went to see them. So much for the circumstances.

Long before the hour of eight, at which the exhibition was to begin, the vicinity of the hall was dotted with individuals to whom you would have given a wide berth in a lonely street upon a dark night. The majority of them, however, appeared to possess plenty of "stamps," and "the man at the hole"—or ticket window—was kept constantly busy exchaneing his slips of admission for the ready greenbacks. Tickets were of two kinds and had two prices. The managers of the thing, though, couldn't come down to the modern and genteel fashion of having secured seats. They didn't even allow you the privilege of stating, whether you wished a high or low priced ticket—the fellow inside looked out through his small window, and, upon his own judgment as to your being "big knuck" or "little knuck," he handed the kind of passport with which you were furnished. We must have been "big knuck," for we got a first class ticket. With this *open sesame* in our fingers, up the stairs we went.

Squads of the "nasty" eyed you curiously as you ascended. You were thronged in the doorway and hustled to your seat. We at once felt for our valuables—not to say that we had many—but our watch was jammed in a tight and secure place—and although we never have much money, what little we had was also safely stowed away. They were all right, and we felt relieved. Didn't mind our toes or ribs. Fully expected to get the first mashed—the second pinched before the show was over—and didn't think it worth while to take any special care of them at this early stage of the performance. We had gotten ourself up in the style of a *bona fide* rough, hat nonchalantly thrown over one eye, hair pulled down over our brows, hands in pockets, and cheroot in mouth. Felt ugly, and consequently felt safe. By dint of a little trouble and a great deal of hard cheek we managed to plant ourself in an eligible position, and then threw a seemingly careless, but really observant glance around. What a crowd! As we took them in at a glance, we shivered to our shoes. We imagined we could see innumerable revolvers and innumerable "bowies" protruding from innumerable hinder pockets and innumerable boot-legs. A nice place for an angel to get into by mistake! The windows upon the public highways were all open, however, though they were curtained, and we remembered noticing, before entering the hall, several huge, blue-coated fellows, carrying the "municipal locust," keeping the peace within by their presence without. Bolstering ourself up with a sort of theoretical confidence in their protecting care, we endeavored to allay all fear by a scrutiny of the individuals composing the mingled throng.

The entire hall was pretty well filled. It has already been mentioned that two kinds of admission tickets were issued, and the line of demarcation in the room between the holders of the two was squarely drawn. Nearer the stage were the flush and fancy customers—sporting white-top hats, black dress coats, diamonds (?) and dyed moustaches. Further back were the "shrimps," the "great unwashed," the boisterous, and the ragged. The first class, as a general thing, seated themselves decently upon the benches; the second class were piled promiscuously upon the arms and backs of the benches, and upon the window ledges. Hats and coats were worn at pleasure. The heat was overpoweringly sweltering, and unable to keep themselves dry by mopping with handkerchiefs, the great majority of the rear auditors, and many of the "choice" aired themselves in their shirt sleeves. All were either smoking or chewing. Clouds of rank smoke ascended from stuil ranker pipes and segars, vitiating the air, and rendering misty the ceiling. The chewers spit about as much juice as an ordinary water cart.

Small rivers of the nauseous liquid made their way around and under the benches, trickled up to your very feet, splashed against your garments, and made slippery the floor. The manner in which some of them disdained the aisles in reaching their seats was amusing. They were all acrobats. They played "leap frog" over the benches, and resting their hands and their weight upon the shoulders of a twain of luckless wights sitting close together, some of the more impudent and reckless would vault between them to the bench ahead. Shrieks of laughter would follow every such exploit, and prompt its repetition. Others while waiting for the rising of the curtain on the stage, whiled away the minutes in a perusal of the *Last Sensation* or *Police News*. Their appearance was characteristic; just such a seeming as one would imagine belonged to their tribe. Pug noses, bull necks, heavy chests, square shoulders, cropped heads, massive cheek bones, sturdy limbs. Here and there you noticed a chap with a black eye, making yet more sinister an already too repulsive face. There was one who-e forehead was beautified with ornamen's in the shape of strips of adhesive plaster—there another, with a gash across his cheek. Truly they were all pretty. The majority were young, or rather so, but yet many disgraced their hoary heads by their presence. It was evident that not a few had visited the place instigated by motives of curiosity, by a desire to "see life." These you could easily detect by their nervous, ill-at-ease demeanor. They weren't at home.

When we first entered the green curtain of the stage was up, but some half hour before the performance began it was lowered, thus shielding from the gaze of the spectators the operations behind. A pair of the "mittens" hung significantly upon a gas bracket near one of the side doors leading from the stage. They made all the "tools" visible. It could not be supposed that such an audience would long remain quiet, or wait any length of time for the opening of the show. In fact, it did not. Shouts and stamping noises were raised in the rear portion of the hall by the "cheap class," and the echo of their impatience was repeated by the others. This continued, with rising vigor and not a few oaths, until the curtain finally rolled up and disclosed standing upon the platform two "bruisers" ready stripped for the fray. There was one upon each side of the stage; between them was a manager, or some other sort of an officer. With a grave flourish in the spread-eagle style, he announced them as "Young Heenan" and "Young Brady," both of Philadelphia. Now our men "set-to." They pummeled each other right valorously. They leaped, and lunged, and struck. They gave and took in about equal measure. No question but that it was "nip and tuck" with them; they were very evenly matched. Five rounds were fought. By this time the fellows were as rubescent as boiled lobsters, and seemed perfectly willing to relinquish the gloves to the next comers.

The curtain fell. A long interval ensued. The lookers-on—heated by the "mill"—could not brook waiting, and manifested their unwillingness by renewed cries and shouts. The manager again came forward and called for volunteers—said that the stage and gloves were at liberty to be used—that he was waiting for the arrival of two "gentlemen" whom he had expected to be on hand. No one volunteered. They couldn't see it.

The pause was then filled up by an old fellow named "Dad Dewees," who gave an Irish jig and turned a number of somersaults. A "little piece" of poetry, named the "Pen and the Press, was then recited in Cockney lingo, one of its lines being rendered, "The (h)ends of the (h)earth."

A very scientific box between two brothers named Hicken then followed. Their fight was loudly applauded. One of them was announced as the victor in twenty prize fights. They went through a number of rounds.

"Johnny Lazarus" and "Coppersmith" then came on with several rounds. It was all one sided—all in favor of Lazarus.

Several other couples had bouts with the mittens—when the recipient of the benefit himself, the famed "Jem Ward," made his appearance upon the platform. He fought three rounds with a mere lad, his grandson, and displayed no fine or skilful sparring, and evidently disappointed the expectations of the greater portion of his audience.

He is a well preserved man of 68 years, hale and hearty, and shows no signs of the rough handling he received during the course of his professional career.

APPALLING CALAMITY.

Effect of the Lightning in New Jersey—Two Young Ladies Instantly Killed, and Others Injured.

The thunder storm which passed over our city yesterday afternoon, was appalling in its effects in and about the town of New Egypt, New Jersey. Two daughters of the Hon. Thomas B. Jobes, Associate Judge of Ocean county, were instantly killed by a stroke of lightning. They were standing on the front piazza of their residence during the thunder storm, watching a couple of children playing in the rain. The daughters, aged respectively 17 and 12 years, were standing with their arms entwined about each other's necks, and their heads in close contact. About ten feet from them were a couple of buttonwood trees, and back of them an open window In the parlor, and near the window, a brother was lying upon the sofa.

About half past two o'clock the storm was terrific, and the thunder almost deafening. A bolt of lightning struck the top of one of the buttonwood trees, and running down a short distance, glanced off and struck the young ladies, instantly killing them. Continuing in its course it passed into the parlor and struck a mirror, shattering it, and knocking out a large piece from the corner, discoloring the gilded frame, and then striking the young man who lay upon the sofa. The fluid seemed to first touch his breast and then glide down his body, since his arms and breast were badly burned, and an abrased line down his left leg distinctly marked its course. The bolt passed from the body of the young man into the sofa, down a back leg which it shattered into pieces, knocking the castor out, and then passing through the floor into the cellar, demolishing a basket of eggs and expending itself in the ground.

The bolt struck the young ladies upon the temples, causing instantaneous and unconscious death. The only marks of its dreadful stroke were a slight abrasion of the skin of the forehead, and burning the hair. Within a short distance from where they stood sat a cousin, who was stunned by the concussion, but received no other injury. The fluid, in running down the buttonwood tree, ploughed grooves in its bark about an inch deep, and withered the upper boughs.

The young ladies who thus met with such a shocking death, were most estimable and respected persons, the joy of their father's household, and the loved companions of a great number of friends. Their death has caused a deep gloom to settle upon the town wherein they lived, which will not for a long time to come be dissipated.

The ligh tning, though doing irretrievable evil in New Egypt, did not let other localities remain undisturbed from its effects. The large barn upon the premises of the Hon. Job H. Gaskill, State Senator, near Pemberton, was struck and entirely destroyed by fire. Another barn, the property of Joseph Haines, near Hainesport was destroyed also.

The Methodist church in New Egypt was damaged to a considerable extent. The freaks of the subtle element in the fields and orchards were curious. Leaves were embrowned by its touch and fruit deadened, while, in some instances, whole branches were nearly stripped of their foliage. Mr. Daniel L. Miller, who was present at the residence of Judge Jobes soon after the catastrophe, acquainted us with these facts.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—Last night, William Schneider and two others entered the restaurant of Mr. Appel, on Callowhill street, below Fifth, and called for beer. Being told they could not obtain any, they assaulted the bar-keeper, Joseph Scholl, who boarded in the house, went to the assistance of the attacked party, and succeeded in ejecting Schneider from the premises. Scholl then went outside and sat on the step. While there, Schneider taunted him for a time, and then struck him. Scholl returned the blow, when Schneider ran into the market-house, came back, and again assaulted Scholl, who grabbed him. He then pulled out a knife, and plunged it into the side of Scholl, who dropped to the pavement. The assassin then ran away, and going to his boarding-house on Juniana street, changed his hat, and left. The injured man was taken into the house, and his wound looked after. It was pronounced a dangerous one. This morning he was said to be in a dying condition. About 10 o'clock, Policeman Miller, of the Seventh District, came across Schneider, and took him into custody. This morning, Alderman Toland committed him to await the result of the injuries sustained by Scholl.

POLICE STATISTICS.—The arrests made by the police for the month of August were as follows:

District.		District.	
First	154	Fourteenth	163
Second	289	Fifteenth	365
Third	416	Sixteenth	20
Fourth	223	Seventeenth	145
Fifth	420	Eighteenth	20
Sixth	129	Reserve	145
Seventh	169	Schuylkill Harbor	22
Eighth	149	River and Harbor	35
Ninth	218	Beggar	59
Tenth	226	Jay Sergeant	32
Eeleventh	129	Chesnut Hill	7
Twelfth	176		
Thirteenth	40	Total	3749

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—Joseph Mason, Esq., has been appointed Register in Bankruptcy in the Fourth Congressional District of this State, in place of J. Hubley Ashton, resigned, who has been appointed assistant Attorney-General.

The amendment to the Bankrupt act postponing the operation of the 50 per cent. clause until January 1, 1869, has been approved by the President, and has become a law.

OWNERS WANTED for two batteaux—one eighteen feet long, painted dark inside and out, and the other sixteen feet long, painted light on the sides and blue on the top. They can be seen by applying at the Station, Front and Noble streets. Also, for a horse, at the Station, Fifteenth and Locust streets, found last night.

HIGHWAYMEN.

Bold Attempt at Robbery on Third Street

This morning a most daring attempt was made to commit a robbery on one of our most prominent thoroughfares, and at an hour when merchants were repairing to their places of business. The time was about a quarter after nine o'clock, and the scene, at the Mechanics' National Bank, on Third street, about midway between Market and Chesnut street. It was just at the time that the bankers and brokers obtain their boxes containing their cash from the Bank.

John O. Taxis, a lad sixteen years of age, in the employ of Frederick Steeb, No. 5 South Third street, had repaired to the bank and got the box belonging to that gentleman. He was just making his exit from the alley on to Third street, when he was cracked over the head by a black-jack and knocked to the pavement, the box fortunately falling underneath him. He then raised the cry of murder and arose, holding on to the treasure. An attempt was then made to take it from him, but he fought manfully, all the time yelling at the top of his voice.

His cries attracted the attention of passers-by, who flocked to the scene. Taxis says that he managed to get out of the alley, when two men jumped into a carriage that was standing in front of the alley, and drove off. While on its way a third man got in by jumping on the shafts. The crowd followed after the vehicle, which went up Third street to Market, out Market street to Sixth, up Sixth street to Arch, and out that thoroughfare. Young Taxis also ran up Third street to the office of Mr. Steeb, where he threw his box, and then pursued the carriage.

Notwithstanding the wagon passed along these much frequented streets, with a mob following, the scamps succeeded in making their escape. Thus failed one of the desperate attempts that has been frequently resorted to in New York by villains to obtain money, and it seems a little singular that the perpetrators of the outrage should escape, though they passed several policemen on the way.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Rescuing a Prisoner—Cruelty to Animals—Disorderly Character—A Serious Charge.

—John Boulton, while drunk yesterday, went into a cooper shop on Richmond street, below Front, and annoyed the workmen to such an extent that Policeman Miller, of the Tenth District, was called in. He took the disorderly character into custody, but while on the way to the station was assaulted by a crowd of men, and was compelled to release his hold on his prisoner. Obtaining assistance, he returned to the spot and arrested Boulton, Cassin McCay, Thomas Robinson, and John Farrel. Being given a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, they were held in $1000 bail for trial.

—John P. Dettra yesterday afternoon hired a horse from the stables at Fifth and Poplar streets, and after being absent for a couple of hours, returned the animal in such a condition that it is thought he will die. Dettra was arrested, and bound over by Alderman Eggleton to answer.

—Ed. McMennamin and Patrick Morris were arrested yesterday at the Drove Yard for tying the mouths of calves. Ald. Maull imposed the usual fine.

—A crowd of men entered a tavern at Nineteenth street and Delancey place last night, and while there raised a row. A policeman was called in and he took charge of John Sweeny, John Boner, and William Holmes, who were required to enter bail for their appearance at Court by Alderman Patchel.

—Detective Somers yesterday afternoon arrested one George C. Houghton in a store in this city, where he had been but recently employed, on a warrant issued in New York, charged with being accessory to the alleged murder of Miss Susan Sattin, aged twenty-one years in that city. The deceased died in a lying-in hospital, kept by a Dr. H. D. Grindle, at No. 6 Amity place, to which place she had gone several weeks since for the purpose of having an abortion produced. Houghton was taken to New York this morning by Police Inspector Foulke.

LIFE INSURANCE has become a recognized institution, which is considered indispensable as a security to the future. When a person invests in a policy in a company of reputation and stability, he has made as safe and profitable a disposition of his money as is possible under any circumstances. To-day a new company commences operations in this city under the most favorable and flattering auspices. It is entitled the "United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pennsylvania," and will transact business under a charter of incorporation, granted by the Legislature at the last session, its capital being placed at the large sum of $1,000,000, thereby rendering its resources ample to meet all the exigencies of the business. Among the Directors are the following gentlemen, all of them well known to the business community of Philadelphia as reliable and influential:—George H. Stuart, George W. Childs, Hon. William A. Porter, F. A. Drexel, Thomas W. Evans, S. H. Horstmann, A. J. Drexel, Joseph Patterson, William V. McKean, William C. Houston, S. J. Solms, Henry E. Rood. Included among the directors are likewise to be found several prominent capitalists of New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities. George H. Stuart, Esq., of this city, is the President, and C. F. Betts, Esq., the Secretary. The Company opened their office for business to-day, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, and are now prepared to issue policies on the most approved plans. They will attempt to introduce no novelties in the business, but will be content to transact the operations of the Company in the manner which has been found the safest and most reliable by the ablest and best companies in the world.

THE NEW WHISKY LAW.—The following circular from Commissioner Rollins is of interest:

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, August 21, 1868.—By section fifty-eight of the act of July 20, 1868, it is provided that all spirits forfeited to the United States, sold by order of the Court, and any distilled spirits condemned before the passage of the act and in possession of the United States shall be subject to tax and the purchaser shall immediately, before he takes possession of said spirits, pay the tax thereon.

The spirits sold are subject to tax without regard to the question whether or not the tax has been previously paid thereon. The tax to be paid is fifty cents per wine gallon when below proof, and per proof gallon when above proof. The special tax of $1 per barrel imposed upon distillers for each barrel in excess of one hundred barrels produced by them is not applicable; nor is the tax of like amount imposed upon spirits in bonded warehouses at the time of the passage of the act.

This being substantially a new tax accruing upon the sale of the spirits, it will be payable in the district where the sale is made. When, therefore, a sale is made by the Marshal, he will require the purchaser to deliver to him the receipt of the collector of the district in which such sale is made for the tax due upon such spirits, which receipt will be executed on forms 105 and must also be signed by the assessor or an assistant assessor, who will also enter the amount upon his monthly list.

The barrels must also be marked with the name of the Marshal and his official title, the date of sale and the words "Tax Paid," either with a stencil plate or branding iron, until some further provision is made for the identification of such packages.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

BUILDING PERMITS.—The number of permits issued by the Building Inspectors for the erection of new buildings, and for alterations and additions to structures already erected, during the month of August, were as follows:—

Dwellings.		*Three story.*		*Two-story.*	
Number		178		134	
Brewery	1	Shed	1		
Banks	2	Shops	13		
Dye-houses	2	Stables	15		
Engine-house	1	School-house	1		
Factories	2	Stores	21		
Churches	3	Store-houses	4		
Coach-houses	3	Taverns	2		
Offices	3				
			74		
Dwellings			312		
Alterations and additions			98		
Total			484		

SLIGHT FIRE.—A coal-oil lamp exploded about 4 o'clock, this morning, at a house on Third street, above Catharine, and set fire to some of the furniture. Policeman Pugh and some members of the Franklin Engine Company succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any material damage was sustained.

OBITUARY.

Francis Granger.

This prominent politician, one of the last of the "silver Grey Whigs" of this State, expired on the 28th ultimo, at the venerable age of eighty-one years. He was a son of Gideon Granger, Postmaster-General under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and was born in Connecticut in 1787. He received his education at Yale College, graduating in the class of 1811. His public life is covered by the history of the State of New York from the year 1826 almost to the present time. During that period he was a prominent party leader, figuring first in the Anti-masonry movement, and afterwards in the Whig and Know-Nothing organizations. Unlike Mr. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and others of his early associates, he did not become a member of the Republican party when Whiggery died out. His active, enterprising nature led him to fill a large space in the public mind at all times. He was thrice candidate for Governor of the State, being defeated successively by Governors Van Buren, Throop, and Marcy. He represented his district in Congress from 1835 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1841. When the Anti masonic party held their national convention at Philadelphia in 1836, they nominated Mr. Granger for Vice-President on the ticket with General Harrison. The Democrats succeeded in that campaign with Mr. Van Buren at their head; but Mr. Granger received 77 electoral votes for Vice-President, the States of Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana voting for him, against Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. Upon the accession of President Harrison, Mr. Granger became Postmaster-General of the United States, a position his father had occupied for twelve years. He was involved in the rupture between President Tyler and his Cabinet, and resigned in consequence of party pressure upon him, though his personal relations with the President were amicable. He held office but six months. Though of late years Mr. Granger occupied no official position, he continued to be an active participant in political affairs. It was only when the weight of years had become a burden that he withdrew to private life. He had been living quietly at his residence in Canandaigua for the past six years. He was a tall, fine-looking man, and a popular speaker, and had the reputation of being an adroit party manager. In private life he was a cultivated and agreeable gentleman, and commanded the general respect of his fellow-citizens without distinction of party.—*N. Y. World.*

Matthew James Higgins.

Matthew James Higgins, better known to the reading world as "Jacob Omnium," died recently at his residence in London. Mr. Higgins was for many years an attache of the London *Times*, and was also a valued contributor to many of the English periodicals. Formerly he wrote over various *nommes de plume*, but he finally adopted that of "Jacob Omnium." His style was terse and vigorous, and he exercised a decided influence over public opinion. He was a severe satirist. About sixteen years ago he wrote a scathing *expose* of the abuses of the Palace Court of Westminster, which was the occasion of drawing from Thackeray the following compliment in a political review of that production:—

"His name is Jacob Homnium, Hexquire,
And it 'd committed crimes,
Good Lord! I would not have that man
Attack me in the *Times*."

The London *Star*, in alluding to Mr. Higgins' decease, says:—

"Jacob Omnium" will not merely be missed in the world of journalism, but still more in London society, where he enjoyed high consideration and exercised an influence every way beneficial. Many a stranger visiting Rotten Row for the first time was pointed out a portly form of a very big man, mounted on a very big horse. That remarkable figure will no more be seen in the accustomed gathering of London society, and the name of "Jacob Omnium," with all its associations of sterling honesty, dauntless courage and geniality of nature, will be remembered only by students of our fugitive literature and of the history of the time. This is to be deplored. Mr. Higgins' writings, not only in the newspapers, but in the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Cornhill Magazine*, were distinguished by rich and various ability; and it is no small praise to say of such a man, placed in the midst of social temptations which few resist, that he kept his faith unspotted through a quarter of a century of public life, and never turned his back upon the cause of the people.

Hon. David L. Swain.

The Hon. David Lowry Swain, President of the University of North Carolina, died at Chapel Hill, in that State, on the 28th instant. He was one of the most eminent men of North Carolina, distinguished alike for his ability, erudition, and versatility of attainments. He was born in Buncombe county, in 1801, rose to a high position at the bar, served as Governor of the State from 1832 to 1835, and as President of the University of North Carolina from 1835 to 1867, when the present radical carpet-bag and negro State government ejected him from office and placed the institution he loved and so much adorned under a military guard. Grief and anxiety at the fate of the College are supposed to have hastened his death.

JAPAN.

Details of the Battle at Oshiu-siracawa—A Typhoon at Yokohama.

On the 2d day of Japanese month (21st day of June) a great battle was fought at Oshiu-siracawa, sixty to seventy ri from Yokohama, between the troops of the South and those of Tokugawa. Oshiu-Sirawaca is in the territories of Abisama, a Daimio of 100,000 kokus. Aidzu led the Tokugawa in person. With him were the following nobles as retainers:—Abisama, Sakai-Saimon, Sendai, Nanboo, Tszugaro, Hatchinobe, Nheewe, Tanagura, Nhechengmatz. The Southerns were completely beaten, nearly 400 of their killed having been removed in boats. The troops engaged on their side were those of Satsuma, Todo, Nabosima, I Kamon no kami. The last named Prince is the descendant of the Regent who was murdered on his way to the Tycoon's palace by the men of Mito's clan in 1860. The present Prince was always faithful to the Tycoon, until Stotsbashi became invested with the dignity. In the battle of Fusima and Osaka it will be remembered that one of the Tycoon's Generals, Todo Isume, went over with his retainers to the enemy, thus betraying the Tycoon's cause and losing the battle. This was the retainer of I Kamon-no-kami, who thus took revenge on the adopted son of Mito. In the battle of Oshiu-Siracawa this Prince faltered again, and refused to fight against the Tokugawa; but he has now rendered himself an object of contempt to both sides. The Princes of Tokugawa will not have him, and if, as is pretty certain, they gain the day, his family will be wiped out of remembrance except as a by-word and a hissing. One incident of the battle reminds us forcibly of the exploits of the Knights of the olden time. At the commencement of the fight, Aidzu transported with excitement and fury, was so eager for the fray that his men became perfectly enraptured with him, and cheered him to such an extent that he set his horse at full speed and dashed into the enemy's ranks, who, seeing him come thus desperately, gave way and retreated all around. The cry arose that he had taken the place of

On the 27th of June a typhoon visited Yokohama. The Japan *Gazette* publishes some particulars of land slips and minor disasters, and adds:—

But the most serious damage was to the Bund between the creek and the French Hatoba; the sea wall from the front of the Pacific Mail Co.'s yard round to the French Barracks; and the Pacific Mail Co.'s coal sheds. Over that end of the Bund the sea has made a clean sweep, scattering every one of the large stones of the parapet on the roadway, and throwing the seaweed to the very walls of the compounds.

The upper end of the Bund, although it has not quite escaped, is not so badly damaged. The sea wall under the Bluff, however, is greatly injured, much of it being destroyed, and the very earth behind it washed away. But the P. M. S. S. Co. are, we regret to say, the greatest sufferers. Their sheds were blown down bodily; a total wreck: not a stick standing. We feel that this must be a great disappointment to the agent of the Company under whose charge they have been erected; and we cannot but sympathize with him in the blow.

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Naturalization Act in New Hampshire—Affairs on the Pacific Coast.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Russian-American Fur Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The Commissioner of the Russian-American Fur Company has purchased the ship Winged Arrow, which sails to-morrow for Sitka. She will take aboard the late employes and troops (numbering about 300) attached to the Company, and transfer them to the Petersburg, which will close the business of the Russian Company in Alaska.

Senator Cole

arrived from Washington on Saturday.

Ship News.

Cleared, ship Leman, for Queenstown, with 18,600 sacks of wheat; Eliza, for Liverpool, with 39,600 do; and ship Prospect, for Cape Town.

Flour firm at $5·50@6·50. Wheat firm at $1·90@1·95; sales at $2. Legal-tenders, 70½.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Naturalization Act.

CONCORD, Sept. 1.—The Supreme Judicial Court has decided the act in relation to the naturalization of aliens, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to be constitutional, and the Governor has issued a proclamation to that effect. This cuts off naturalization in the police courts, and regulates naturally the testimony in cases.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—A North Carolina merchant in this city yesterday had his pocket picked of $3100.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Cotton quiet at 30½c. Flour dull; sales of 7000 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat firmer and advanced 1@2c. for spring, and dull and declined 2@3c. for winter; sales of 10 000 bushels No. 2 spring at $2 04 amber Michigan at $2 39 new white do. at $2 58. Corn firmer and advanced 1@2c; sales of 9 000 bushels at $1 18@1 25. Oats quiet; sales of 30 000 bushels at 72@82c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $28 75. Lard steady at 18¾@19½c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Cotton quiet, nominally 30c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, and declined 5c. Corn steady, at $1 20@1 24. Oats heavy and lower, at 66@68. Rye, $1 40. Provisions firm and unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	47½	Toledo & Wabash	83½
Pitts. and Res. R.	90½	Mil. & St. Paul com	77½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Adams Express	48
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86⅝	Wells Fargo	25¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	84½	U. S Express Co.	41½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	84½	Tennessees, new	62¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	101½	Gold	145

Market firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New	103¾	100 sh Read R.	s20. 45¼
12 sh Norrist'n	7 ⅝	100 do	s30. 45½
5 sh Leh V R	54½	200 do	2d int. 45½
200 sh Read R.	s5 d'n. 45½	100 do	s30. 45⅝
100 do	s5 w'n. 45 5/8		

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	104⅝	100 sh Penna R.	53¼
$700 do. New	104	28 do	53⅛
$700 Pa 6s, 1 series	104¼	14 do	53⅜
$600 do	104¼	2 do	53⅝
100 sh Read R.	s5. 45 44	200 sh Cata Pf	s 0. 33
5 sh Elmira R.	30		

DUEL.

An Affair of Honor in Louisiana.

From the New Orleans Republican, Aug. 27.

From a letter dated at Minden, Claiborne parish, on the 19th inst., we learn that on the day previous, Tuesday, the 18th inst., a duel was fought at Overton between Robert S. Lewis and C. B. Pratt, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives, who was absent from the Legislature on special leave. The parties fought with pistols, and on the second fire Mr. Pratt was painfully wounded in the side, just above the hip, from the effects of which he was disabled and confined to his bed. Mr. Lewis was not hit.

The duel arose from political causes. Mr. Pratt, in his place in the House of Representatives, on the 24th of July, having assailed the reputation of Mr. John L. Lewis, father of the challenging party, Robert S. Lewis, the son, not twenty one years old, was absent from the house of his father until the 15th inst., and when he returned and read a report of Mr. Pratt's speech in the New Orleans *Times*, he immediately sent a challenge to Mr. Pratt.

The objectionable speech was made in discussing a joint resolution tendering the thanks of the General Assembly to the Board of Registration, for the discharge of their duties during the late election. The discussion involved the statements made in the report of the Board, referring to outrages in country parishes, rendering it impossible, in many instances, for Republicans to vote at the election in April.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The price of money to-day is 3@4 per cent. on pledge of the public funds, and 4@5 per cent. on approved stock collateral. The supply to the brokers continues very easy. Some 60 and 90 day loans upon stock collateral have been made at 6 per cent. and prime Merchants' paper is discounted at from 6 to 7 per cent.

"The Exchange on London, staudard rate, is 109 per cent., at which there was rather more business than at the close of last week.

"In the public Funds of the United States the Five-twenties of 1862 were ⅜@½ per cent. weaker than on Saturday, and the 1867's ¾ per cent. lower, and other descriptions sympathized to the extent of ¼@½ per cent. with these changes. The business of the day was comparatively light.

"The political influences affecting or likely to affect the public funds, we believe, will be conclusively elapsed by the second Tuesday in October, on the preliminary State elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, then to take place. Our present information is that Grant and Colfax will carry the first named State by a very decided majority, and the two Western States by overwhelming majorities; thus placing the general result in November beyond reasonable doubt. The buyers of gold for a rise, and the sellers of the public funds for a serious decline, on the chances of Seymour and Blair, may not accord in opinion with this information, but we believe it may be relied upon nevertheless. The present sensible conclusion is that General Grant, if he lives, will be the next President of the United States, and the public faith maintained in its strictest integrity."

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Government bonds opened dull, and, on continued hammering by the bears, declined from ¼@¾ per cent. on the first call. After the Board there was a renewed demand for all classes, and the decline of the morning was recovered and there were but small offerings. There is an active borrowing demand, and deliveries continue to be made with great promptness. Tennessee 6 per cents, ex coupons, advanced to 63; new bonds sold at 63½. North Carolinas ex-coupons, declined to 70¾; new bonds sold at 71. Missouri 6 per cents sold at 92¾. Railway bonds were steady. Quicksilver sold at 21½. Merchants' Union Express, 21. Western Union Telegraph 34¾.

"Railway shares opened dull and steady on the general list. Erie was weaker, declining to 45½. Hudson was strong at 139¼@140. Transactions were light, and the Western shares were maintained steady at the closing prices of Saturday. At the Open Board Erie advanced to 46¾; the balance of the list was weaker, at a decline of ¼@½ per cent. At the Second Board the transactions were light, and prices generally steady. At the close Erie sold at 46⅝, closing at 46½. The balance of the list was dull, and without point."

—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of Aug. 28, says of the wheat crop of that State:—

"The wheat harvest in the State of Wisconsin has all been gathered, and turns out to be much superior in quantity and quality than last year. It is estimated the average yield per acre this year will be twenty bushels, while last year it was not more than twelve, and will generally hold out weight, that is, 60 pounds to the measured bushel."

—The Savannah *Republican* of Aug. 27 says:—

"The steamer H. M. Cool, on Wednesday last, brought 800 bushels of the new crop, which were raised upon the plantation of Messrs. Clark & Hammond, on the Satilla River, and consigned to Mr. T. R. Arnwright, at the Planters' Rice Mill. It will soon be pounded. This arrival is twenty days ahead of the first last year."

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Consultation Between Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins—No Settlement of the Revenue Troubles.

Affairs in the West—The Missouri Insurrection Quelled.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Recent Frauds in the Departments.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Two clerks in the Post Office Department, implicated in the recent swindle perpetrated on the department by certain officials in Buffalo, were arrested to-day by the detectives. They will have a hearing this afternoon.

Opinion of Assistant Attorney-General Ashton on the section of the new Internal Revenue law, relative to a compromise with parties detected in defrauding the revenue, was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. It will probably be made public to-morrow.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Insurrection Quieted—Battles with the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—The *Democrat's* special from Little Rock, Ark., says Governor Clayton has returned from Lewisburg; that the insurrection is quieted, the Court reinstated, and the trial resumed. The Governor addressed the insurgents, ordering them to disperse. The Sheriff arrived with a party 300 strong, and quiet was restored.

A Denver despatch to the *Courier* from Latham reports that on Saturday the Indians were in strong force at Fremont's orchards. Sam Ashcraft, with a party of volunteers, were chased fifteen miles up the Platte river, and on being joined by Godfrey's detachment, fought the Indians, killing four of them. One hundred and thirty volunteers are on the field, and reinforcements are gathering from all directions, with provisions and ample supplies of arms and ammunition. The Indians run off seventy head of Government horses and mules near Cooper's creek.

The shipments of gold from Central City last week were $40,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Indians drove off the wood choppers on the south side of the Platte river, on Saturday, and set fire to five hundred cords of wood.

Superintendent Denman denies that Red Cloud is coming down from the North, and says that hostilities are entirely confined to the Cheyennes. The Sioux say that they will not participate.

A Denver despatch says that a family named Neff, numbering nine persons, residing at Kiowa, were found murdered on Saturday.

The Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, Sept, 1.—The race of two mile heats for all